

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.8

WOOD'S SEEDS

TIMOTHY

For Fall Planting

1919

FULGHUM OATS

ORCHARD GRASS

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH

CRIMSON CLOVER

CUTTING ALFALFA FOR HAY

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Main Store and Office 11-13-15-17 S. 14TH St.

BRANCH STORES 1707 E. FRANKLIN ST.
Cor. 6TH and MARSHALL STS.

Branch Stores:
Cor. Sixth & Marshall Sts.
1707 East Franklin St.

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid

Total

IMPORTANT. PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request.

[illegible]

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEEDS

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

The Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers, sown during August or September, will yield full cuttings next year, and a first-class soil-improving crop for turning under afterwards, to be followed by grain and other crops in the fall, giving considerable improvement to the soil and increased yield of crops to follow.

Why Sow Clover

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of Clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow Clover seed liberally in order to keep up productivity of the land for other crops.

The high price of cattle is an additional incentive to sow plenty of grasses and clovers in order to supply necessary feed and pasturage for all kinds of live-stock.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of this country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered almost indispensable, and if our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers. A good crop of clover will restore fertility to land, and put more humus into the land than almost any other crop.



Fertilizers for Clover

—Use our Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate—all are good. See back cover page for analysis and description.

WHAT IS "TRADE MARK BRAND" ?

When we quote "Trade Mark Brand" it means the highest quality that money can buy, no weeds, no chaff, just pure seeds that have been thoroughly cleaned and carefully tested for germination and purity.

WHITE CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.30. By express, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Sowing Grasses and Clovers in the Fall

When clovers and grasses are sown alone early in the fall, they will give good crops of hay or good pasturage the following year, and it is really preferable to sow them alone rather than with a grain crop, although they can also be sown very satisfactorily with fall-seeded oats, wheat or other grain crops, provided the grain crops are put in early.

The best method of seeding is to use the regular grain drills with grass and clover-seeding attachment; or, if this is not available, they can be sown either by hand or with a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seed Sower—both are very satisfactory implements for seeding grasses and clovers.

When Grass and Clover seeds are sown with grain crops where the grain drills are not used, the grain should be seeded first and covered with a harrow, and then the grass and clover seed sown and covered with a light harrow or brush.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to soil wherever it is grown. The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yield of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the latest working of corn.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.50. By express or freight, lb. 58 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; bushel (60 lbs.) \$30.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herds Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself, or if sown with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of Clover and 8 lbs. of Timothy. Another mixture that we recommend is had by adding 6 lbs. of Herds Grass or Red Top to the Clover and Timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 68 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.60. By express or freight, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.35; bushel (60 lbs.) \$31.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER

THE WONDERFUL SOIL IMPROVER

Makes an Excellent Winter and Spring Grazing Crop, the Best of Early Green Feed and a Good Hay Crop.

Sow in July, August or September, 15 lbs. to the Acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER is considered one of the most valuable grazing and early forage and soil-improving crops for the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth 20 to 30 dollars per acre in increased productivity and improved mechanical condition of the soil. In addition, it is one of the best of winter and spring grazing crops, and also makes the best of early green food and a good hay crop.

Makes Excellent Fall, Winter and Spring Grazing

Crimson Clover is very desirable for dairy-men, and makes excellent fall, winter and spring grazing. As a grazing crop, it is better to sow with rye. Also very valuable as cover crop for use in orchards. A great many farmers take advantage of every opportunity to sow Crimson Clover on all vacant lands to stand out through the winter, in this way furnishing a cover crop and a valuable soil-improving crop at the same time.

Crimson Clover can be very satisfactorily grazed or cut for hay, and then the roots and stubble plowed under, with very considerable improvement to the land. It is considered particularly valuable as a soil improver for the corn crop, sowing it at the last working of corn each year, then plowing under the crop the following May and planting in corn, and growing increased crops of corn each successive year.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; bushel (60 lbs.) \$10.50.



Crimson Clover.

Sow it in your Corn and Cotton at the last working, and next year you can plant Corn and Cotton on the same land and make bigger crops.

WHEN TO SOW

Crimson Clover can be sown to advantage any time from the end of July to early in October. It is best to prepare the land some time previous to sowing, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

It is an excellent plan to sow rye or barley at the rate of about one-half to three-fourths bushel per acre with Crimson Clover. This will increase the growth, insure a green cover crop, no matter what the weather conditions are after seeding, and will improve the quality and, if wanted for hay will make it easier to cure.

The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to give a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and freshly prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it gets a stand.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

We doubt if any will be available this year. We usually get our supply from Europe, and at the time this catalog goes to press it looks as though there will be none to be had. Europeans are having a hard time feeding themselves, and of course have given but little attention to seed growing. Now that the war is over, no doubt it will be quite largely grown, and we hope next season to be able to offer it as usual.

If any can be had we will offer it in our CROP SPECIAL.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per Acre in August or September.

Alsike is the hardiest of the Clovers and does not winter kill. Lasts for several years. Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured. Particularly good for grazing. Grows better on moist land than any other clover. Should be in every sowing of mixed grasses.

Alsike Clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than Red Clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures of grasses whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

Price, by mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75. By express or freight, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50; bushel, \$25.00. Price fluctuates.



Alsike Clover.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEEDS

Sow Wood's **TRADE-MARK BRAND**—There Is No Better

The Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers, sown during August or September, will yield full cuttings next year, and a first-class soil-improving crop for turning under afterwards, to be followed by grain and other crops in the fall, giving considerable improvement to the soil and increased yield of crops to follow.

Why Sow Clover

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of Clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow Clover seed liberally in order to keep up productivity of the land for other crops.

The high price of cattle is an additional incentive to sow plenty of grasses and clovers in order to supply necessary feed and pasturage for all kinds of live-stock.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of this country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered almost indispensable, and if our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers. A good crop of clover will restore fertility to land, and put more humus into the land than almost any other crop.



Fertilizers for Clover

—Use our Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate—all are good. See back cover page for analysis and description.

WHAT IS "TRADE MARK BRAND" ?

When we quote "Trade Mark Brand" it means the highest quality that money can buy, no weeds, no chaff, just pure seeds that have been thoroughly cleaned and carefully tested for germination and purity.

WHITE CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.30. By express, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Sowing Grasses and Clovers in the Fall

When clovers and grasses are sown alone early in the fall, they will give good crops of hay or good pasturage the following year, and it is really preferable to sow them alone rather than with a grain crop, although they can also be sown very satisfactorily with fall-seeded oats, wheat or other grain crops, provided the grain crops are put in early.

The best method of seeding is to use the regular grain drills with grass and clover-seeding attachment; or, if this is not available, they can be sown either by hand or with a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seed Sower—both are very satisfactory implements for seeding grasses and clovers.

When Grass and Clover seeds are sown with grain crops where the grain drills are not used, the grain should be seeded first and covered with a harrow, and then the grass and clover seed sown and covered with a light harrow or brush.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to soil wherever it is grown. The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yield of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.50. By express or freight, lb. 58 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; bushel (60 lbs.) \$30.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herds Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself, or if sown with Timothy sow 6 lbs. of Clover and 8 lbs. of Timothy. Another mixture that we recommend is had by adding 6 lbs. of Herds Grass or Red Top to the Clover and Timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 68 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.60. By express or freight, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.35; bushel (60 lbs.) \$31.00.

CRIMSON CLOVER

THE WONDERFUL SOIL IMPROVER

Makes an Excellent Winter and Spring Grazing Crop, the Best of Early Green Feed and a Good Hay Crop.

Sow in July, August or September, 15 lbs. to the Acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER is considered one of the most valuable grazing and early forage and soil-improving crops for the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth 20 to 30 dollars per acre in increased productivity and improved mechanical condition of the soil. In addition, it is one of the best of winter and spring grazing crops, and also makes the best of early green food and a good hay crop.



Crimson Clover.

Sow it in your Corn and Cotton at the last working, and next year you can plant Corn and Cotton on the same land and make bigger crops.

Makes Excellent Fall, Winter and Spring Grazing

Crimson Clover is very desirable for dairy-men, and makes excellent fall, winter and spring grazing. As a grazing crop, it is better to sow with rye. Also very valuable as cover crop for use in orchards. A great many farmers take advantage of every opportunity to sow Crimson Clover on all vacant lands to stand out through the winter, in this way furnishing a cover crop and a valuable soil-improving crop at the same time.

Crimson Clover can be very satisfactorily grazed or cut for hay, and then the roots and stubble plowed under, with very considerable improvement to the land. It is considered particularly valuable as a soil improver for the corn crop, sowing it at the last working of corn each year, then plowing under the crop the following May and planting in corn, and growing increased crops of corn each successive year.

WHEN TO SOW

Crimson Clover can be sown to advantage any time from the end of July to early in October. It is best to prepare the land some time previous to sowing, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

It is an excellent plan to sow rye or barley at the rate of about one-half to three-fourths bushel per acre with Crimson Clover. This will increase the growth, insure a green cover crop, no matter what the weather conditions are after seeding, and will improve the quality and, if wanted for hay will make it easier to cure.

The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to give a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and freshly prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it gets a stand.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

We doubt if any will be available this year. We usually get our supply from Europe, and at the time this catalog goes to press it looks as though there will be none to be had. Europeans are having a hard time feeding themselves, and of course have given but little attention to seed growing. Now that the war is over, no doubt it will be quite largely grown, and we hope next season to be able to offer it as usual.

If any can be had we will offer it in our CROP SPECIAL.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; bushel (60 lbs.) \$10.50.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per Acre in August or September.

Alsike is the hardiest of the Clovers and does not winter kill. Lasts for several years. Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured. Particularly good for grazing. Grows better on moist land than any other clover. Should be in every sowing of mixed grasses.

Alsike Clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than Red Clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures of grasses whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

Price, by mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75. By express or freight, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50; bushel, \$25.00. Price fluctuates.



Alsike Clover.

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per
Acre from August
15th to October 1st.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
One of the farm's most profitable crops.

The farmer, the stock raiser and the dairyman should all be deeply interested in Alfalfa. The farmer should grow it because it enables him to keep more stock, and more stock means keeping up the fertility of the soil and bigger and better crops. Live stock is bringing top prices, probably will for several years, and Alfalfa makes fine, fat cattle and hogs. The dairyman should grow it, for no other crop will maintain the milk flow better than Alfalfa.

WHEN TO SOW

The best time to sow Alfalfa is the end of August or during September and in March or April. A firm, well prepared seed bed is of first importance. Plow as early as possible, disc, harrow and reharrow at intervals of ten days or two weeks to make the seed bed firm and to kill the weeds. If your soil is shallow break the subsoil with a subsoil plow, so that the roots may penetrate as deeply as possible. Allow sufficient time for the land to settle, run the harrow over it, sow the seeds thickly, and cover with a light harrow or brush.

For sowing Alfalfa use either a Cahoon Broadcast Seeder or a Cyclone Seed Sower—both are good and do nice work.

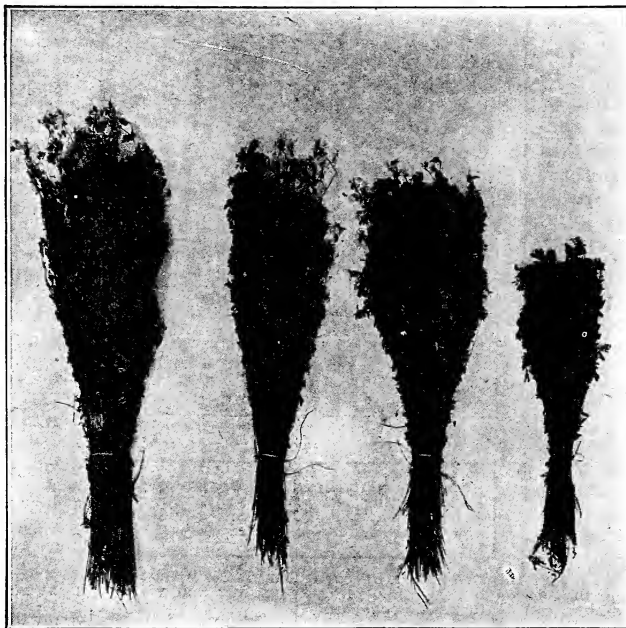
On dry sandy soils cover an inch deep; on heavier soils cover $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch, but be sure the seeds are covered. If the ground is not wet, use the roller after sowing—it will firm the seed bed and hasten germination.

THE LAND FOR ALFALFA. Alfalfa does well on any good well drained loam soil that is deep enough to allow the deep-feeding root system to penetrate. Use lime liberally, at least a ton to the acre—2½ tons to the acre are frequently used.

BURR CLOVER

For the Southern States, Burr Clover is a valuable soil improver and a fine winter grazing crop. Once established, unless pastured too closely, it recedes itself and improves in growth each year. A mixture of Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass makes a splendid all-the-year pasturage. When sown on Bermuda Grass the sod should be scarified to allow the clover to become well rooted—this scarifying also benefits the Bermuda Grass. Burr Clover is frequently sown in cotton and corn at the last working, like Crimson Clover and cowpeas, the improvement in the soil being quite marked. Southern-grown Burr Clover seeds are sold only in the burr and should be soaked in water for twenty-four hours before sowing to insure and hasten germination. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. Southern grown seeds to the acre. California grown seeds are hulled and cleaned, and require only 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a bulletin on growing Burr Clover. It is free and contains useful information.

SOUTHERN GROWN (in the burr), by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100-lb. lots at 20 cts. per lb.
CALIFORNIA GROWN (clean seed) by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100-lb. lots at 20 cts. per lb.



Four Cuttings of Alfalfa in One Season.

RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that the size of your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land before you sow the seeds.

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well drained, good loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. When the roots reach this hard pan they either stop growing, or else grow horizontally along the top of the hard pan, but the crop will not amount to much nor will it last very long.

LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots of legume plants, like Alfalfa, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil for acidity by taking a handful of soil from 2 or 3 ins. below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, your soil is acid. To correct acidity spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE YOUR SEEDS. Do not attempt to grow Alfalfa without inoculating except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 lbs. of soil from an Alfalfa field on each acre; or send to us for one of the prepared and ready-to-use cultures described on page 16.

KILL THE WEEDS. Young Alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow some time before sowing, and in the meantime harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks.

KILL THE WEEDS. Young Alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow some time before sowing, and in the meantime harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks.

Sow Wood's Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa.

Price, by mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; bushel (60 lbs.) \$16.00. Price fluctuates.

SWEET CLOVER WHITE BOKHARA, or MELLILLOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too wet for other clovers, sow Sweet Clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover. It will be found useful for pasture, for forage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for Alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent protein, compared with 70 per cent in Alfalfa and 46 per cent in Red Clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high the plant stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear. It is not necessary to plow before sowing; just stir the top soil, sow 20 lbs. to the acre, and harrow in.

HULLED AND RECLEANED SEEDS, by mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.75. By express, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

SCARIFIED SEEDS, by mail postpaid, lb. 48 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.85. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEEDS

Fall Seeding of Grass and Clover Seeds

Fall seeding is to be specially recommended, for at that season the young plants do not have as hard a fight with weeds as in the spring. The end of August and during September is the best time for sowing in the fall, although they can be safely put in up to the middle of October. If not sown by that time, defer sowing of clovers till spring, but Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar hardy grasses give quite satisfactory results if sown before November 1st in the Eastern Carolinas and further South. Herd's Grass and Timothy are particularly hardy.

Prepare Grass Lands Thoroughly

Please read what we say on page 4 about "Preparation for Grass and Clover." When reading it bear in mind that when sowing grass and clover seeds you are making an investment; that you expect a profit from that investment for a number of years, and that the profit will be in proportion to the care taken in preparing your land before the seeds are sown. The condition of the seed bed has much to do with the success of the crop, for to germinate freely the seeds must be in close contact with a firmly settled soil—this means that the soil should be finely pulverized. Your profit also depends on the quality of the seeds you sow, so buy the best—**WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND.**

The Descriptions of the various varieties of grasses in this catalogue we have tried to make especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES FLUCTUATE.—The prices named in this catalogue are those ruling at the time the catalogue was printed. Current prices are quoted in our "Crop Special"; we will quote you by mail or will fill all orders entrusted to us at the prices ruling at the time the order is received.

ORCHARD GRASS

A Valuable Grass for Both Pasture and Hay. Yields Two Hay Crops a Season. Drought-Resistant. Grows Well Under Trees. Sow Two Bushels per Acre.

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms in the plant and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard Grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in the shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and eight pounds of Red Clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as Red Top or Herd's Grass, Kentucky Blue, Meadow Fescue or Randal Grass, Perennial and Italian Rye Grasses and Alsike Clover may be added to make a permanent pasture. To have Orchard Grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially in maintaining its productiveness. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. For this purpose **Wood's Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal.**

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; bushel, \$4.35. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; bushel (14 lbs.), \$4.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(EVERGREEN GRASS)

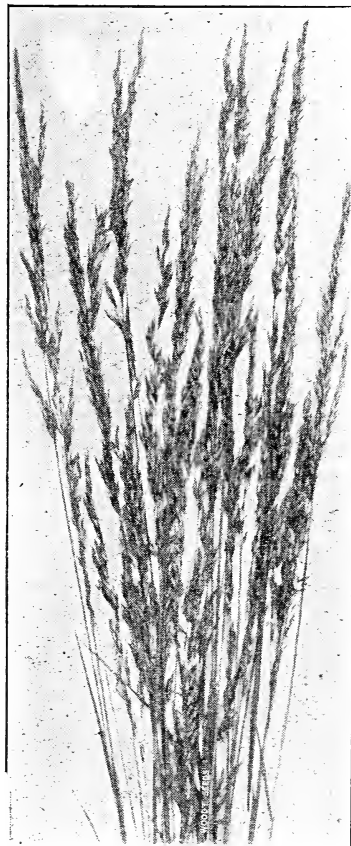
One of the Most Valuable Hay and Pasturage Grasses for the South. Early Maturing, Large Yielding; Especially Valuable in Combination with Orchard Grass, Both for Hay and Grazing

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By freight or express, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. lots, 28 cts. per lb.



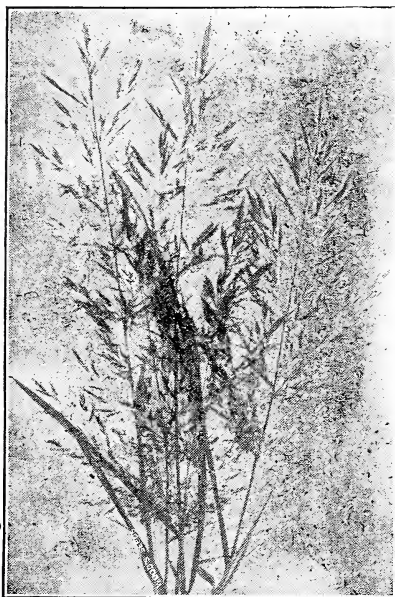
Orchard Grass.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasture and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crops at the same time as timothy.

Red Top is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasture afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of Red Top or Herd's Grass and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. A mixture containing 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, 8 lbs. Timothy, 7 lbs. Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling or Mammoth Clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory. It can be sown either in the spring or fall.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express or freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. lots at 16½ cts. per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The Grass That Made Kentucky Famous.

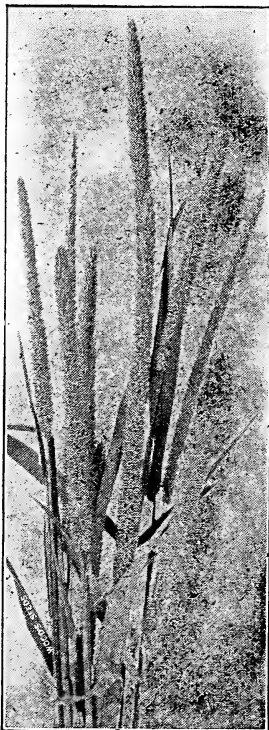
Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky Blue Grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till snow flies.

Kentucky Blue Grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does

Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky Blue Grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It seems indigenous to our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it



Timothy.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Continued

not hurt it, as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass, use Perennial Rye Grass, but a better mixture would be 25 lbs. Kentucky Blue, 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, 5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 5 lbs. Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass and 3 lbs. Red Clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky Blue Grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky Blue Grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures. Do not turn stock on Blue Grass pasture till the grass is strong and well established.

We recommend the sowing of Kentucky Blue Grass in the latter part of August till October 1st, but it can safely be sown up to November 1st if it becomes well rooted before freezing weather comes. Although we recommend fall sowing, it can be sown either in the fall or spring.

Our Special Grass and Clover Pasture Mixtures described on page 8 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By freight or express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. lots at 27 cts. per lb.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass.

A peck sows an acre.

For hay, Timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the next year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to Timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with Sapling Clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

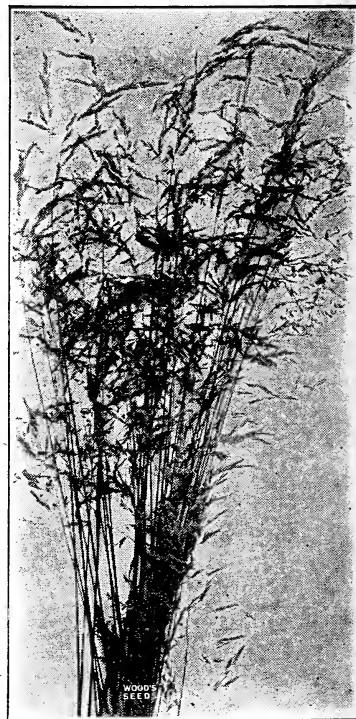
The common practice in the West of sowing Timothy and Red Clover mixed is not recommended, as Red Clover ripens earlier than Timothy and the latter is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

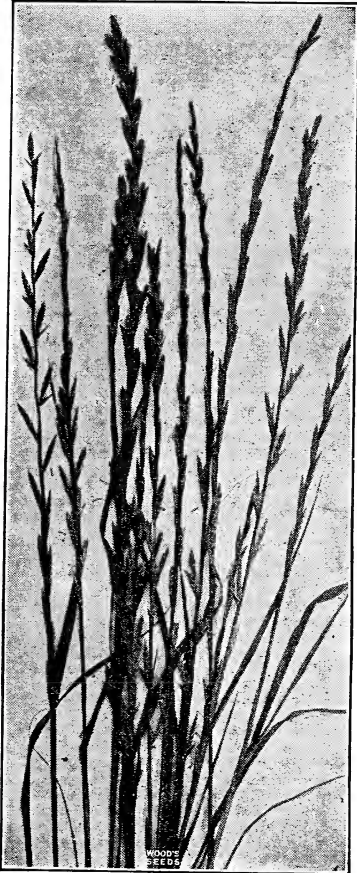
Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass and Sapling Clover all mature at the same season as Timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the value of the pasture. A good mixture is 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling Clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasture on good loamy soils or on low grounds. If Timothy and Sapling Clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. Timothy and 6 lbs. Sapling Clover.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By freight or express, lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; bushel (45 lbs.), \$5.85.

When we quote "postpaid" we pay the postage. Quotations "by express" or "by freight or express" means you pay the freight.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by the trampling of animals. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands that are too wet for Timothy, lasting for several years.

Perennial Rye Grass does specially well in mixtures of other grasses sown for pasturage. We recommend it to be sown with such grasses as Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass, as making a quicker and more leafy growth, it gives a good "bite" before the other grasses are ready. In sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for grazing it will be found very advantageous to sow Perennial Rye Grass on the Bermuda sod to furnish grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring when Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. It is only necessary to run a cutaway or sharp tooth harrow over the Bermuda sod before sowing and reharrow after sowing to cover the seeds.

In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda Grass, a sowing of Perennial Rye Grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year.

Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre at any time up to the end of October, but early seeding is recommended.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By express or freight, lb. 22 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100-lb. lots, 17 cts. lb.

Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. At the date this catalog is printed there is none available. If possible to secure it later we will quote price in our Crop Special.

Italian Rye Grass

Sown in the fall, on good soil or on low ground, Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and some of our customers have had excellent results when sowing in combination with Crimson Clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It is recommended particularly for rich loamy soils or low grounds. Italian Rye Grass is generally recommended for fall seeding at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. As it is an annual, it requires seeding each year, but it reseeds itself if allowed to stand. For hay it should be cut when heading out.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express or freight, lb. 22 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100-lb. lots, 18 cts. lb.

Red or Chewing's Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens on golf courses. By mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$3.55. By express or freight, 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 100-lb. lots at 32 cts. per lb.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being especially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre if sown by itself. A good mixture for hay, having Meadow Fescue for its basis, should contain 15 lbs. Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Red Top or Herds Grass, 5 lbs. Timothy, and 3 lbs. Sapling Clover. For grazing we recommend the addition of half a bushel each of Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass to this mixture.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$3.55. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 100-lb. lots at 32 cts. per lb.

Crested Dogtail —Recommended only for pasturage or lawns in dry hard soils or hillsides; makes a good permanent sheep pasture. By mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$3.55. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 100-lb. lots at 32 cts. per lb.

Rhodes Grass —In Florida and along the Gulf, Rhodes Grass may be sown to advantage in the late summer and fall, but further North spring sowing is recommended. Makes a rapid growth, 3 to 4 feet high, furnishing two or three cuttings of highly nutritive hay. By mail postpaid, lb. 68 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.05; 10 lbs. \$5.90. By freight or express, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.65; 100-lb. lots at 55 cts. per lb.

Bermuda Grass —This is recommended for spring seeding, although in the South it can be sown in the late spring and early fall to advantage. It is one of the most valuable perennial pasture grasses for the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It also makes one of the best summer lawn grasses, to stand hot, dry weather, and is well adapted for this purpose for the lighter soils of the Southern States.

Bermuda Grass is a splendid grass for sowing on hillsides, railway embankments, mill-dams, etc., to bind the soil and prevent washing.

The ground should be well prepared, making a good, firm seed bed, as the seeds are small, and should be covered very lightly with a roller or bush harrow to a depth of not more than half an inch. By mail postpaid, lb. \$1.08; 5 lbs. \$4.90; 10 lbs. \$9.50. By freight or express, lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75; 10 lbs. \$9.25; 100-lb. lots at 90 cts. per lb.

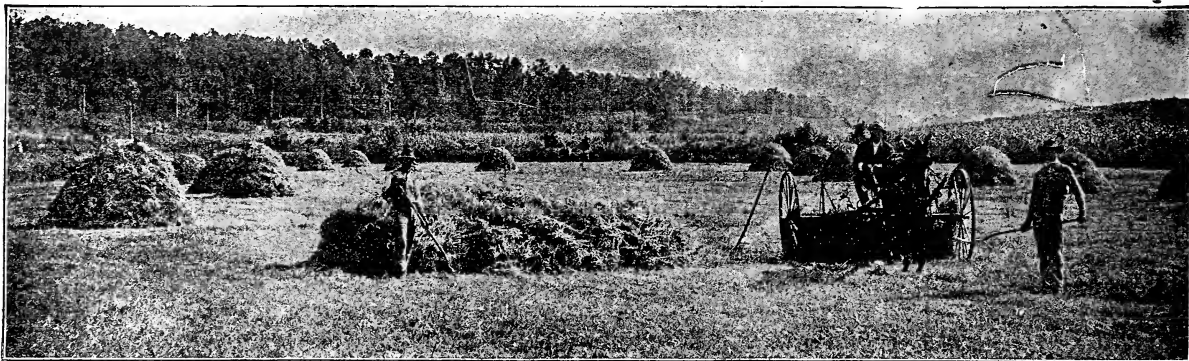


Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

"Make Two Blades of Grass Grow Where Only One Grew Before"

Sown the End of August or During September, Will Yield Full Crops of Hay or Grazing the Following Year.



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES.—An eminent authority on grasses says: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Beal, in Grasses of North America, writes: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Our own experience and observation fully confirm the statements of these authorities, and, judging by the increasing sales of our Special Mixtures from year to year, our Southern farmers are recognizing more and more the advantage to be had from an intelligent and judicious mixture of grasses that have been combined to suit special soil conditions and for specific purposes. In this we have only copied nature, for in every old, established pasture and on our Western prairies you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper time during the season. Every grass has its particular season

when it reaches perfection, and by mixing in proper combinations and in correct proportions, each grass will do its part in supplying a constant succession of good feed throughout the entire season.

When a single grass is sown vacant spaces will occur throughout the field; these spaces in time will be occupied by weeds, whereas if a well balanced mixture of grasses is sown the entire surface is covered with good grasses that stock will delight to eat, your fields will give a better yield, an earlier yield, and for the entire season.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

MIXTURE NO. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Crested Dogtail
Red Clover	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Timothy
Velvet Blue Grass	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Timothy	Mammoth Clover
White Clover	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

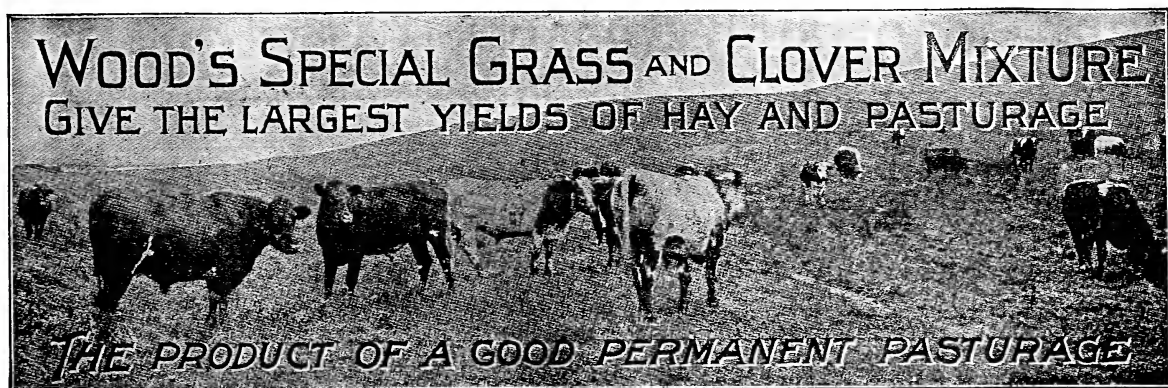
By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

A HANDY SEED SOWER



The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$1.90. By express, \$1.75.



Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay; will also make splendid pasturage.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

Prepared Especially For the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass, and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

Although put up especially to meet the requirements of athletic grounds, this mixture is recommended for an all-the-year lawn in sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. lots, 27 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers.

There is probably no place where an absolutely smooth, perfect surface is more necessary than on putting greens. They require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100-lb. lots, at 32 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05.
By express or freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80;
in 100-lb. lots, at 27 cts. per lb.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

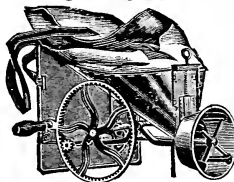
Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

In our Meadow Mixture No. 10 we have a mixture of grasses that has particular value and desirability for lands that are to be put down in permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

We have sold this mixture for a number of years, each year in increasing quantities, and it is really gratifying to read the complimentary reports that come to us from all sections telling of the very satisfactory results had from our Meadow Mixture, both when grown for pasture and for hay.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 32 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. lots, 28 cts. per lb.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail postpaid, \$4.25. By express, \$4.00.

IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER SOW WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

From August 15th till October 15th—the earlier the better—is the best season to sow lawn grass. Sown at this time, the grass gets well established before freezing weather, makes a beautiful green lawn through the winter, and before hot weather comes is strong enough to withstand the heat of summer and combat the weeds. Spring sown lawn grass seeds have a hard fight with weeds, so we strongly advise fall sowings.

To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply Lawn Enricher or Sheep Manure, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grass spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seed will be better covered. Every fall and spring fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

A quart sows 300 square feet; 1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre.

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. Sow this fall, so that the grass will be well established before the weeds start next spring.

By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express, qt. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 100-lb. lots, 26 cts. per lb.

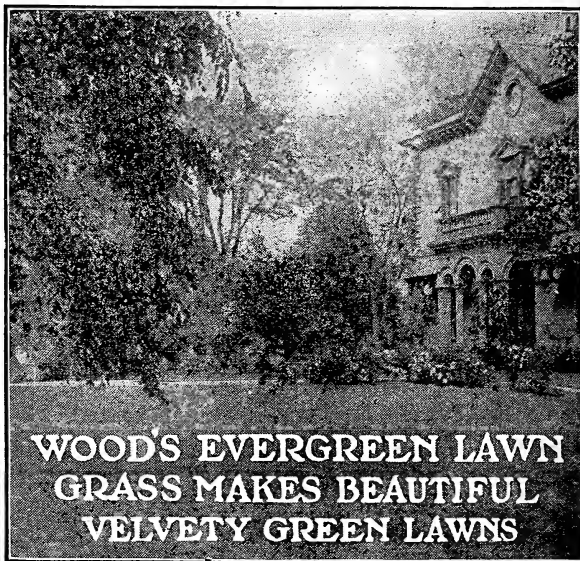
WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

One of the drawbacks in maintaining a lawn and keeping it green and flourishing is the fact that the grass uses up the supply of plant food in the surface soil, and unless this is replaced the grass weakens and dies. Wood's Lawn Enricher is specially made for lawns and contains all the plant food necessary to sustain a strong, healthy, luxuriant growth. Apply it generously when making the lawn, and every fall and spring give the lawn a top dressing so that the grass will be invigorated and be the better able to withstand heat of summer and freezes of winter.

Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly on the lawn, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

When making a new lawn apply 10 lbs. to 500 square feet, 800 lbs. to the acre, and work it into the soil a few days before sowing the seeds. As a top dressing for old lawns, apply half the above quantity.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. By express or freight, 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50; 500 lbs. \$17.00; ton, \$65.00. Half ton at ton rate.



WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS MAKES BEAUTIFUL VELVETY GREEN LAWNS

WINTER LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

In parts of the South, Bermuda Grass is depended on for lawns, but it does not remain green throughout the winter. On such lawns a sowing of our Winter Lawn Grass will give a constant, green, luxuriant growth all the year round. When sowing on Bermuda sod, scarify the sod with a sharp rake or harrow, sow the seeds at the rate of 1 lb. to 300 square feet, or 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre, and cover with a rake or harrow—a roller is even better. Winter Lawn Grass can also be sown alone on a lawn prepared as described above under "To Make a Lawn." On the grounds of Southern hotels and cottages that are used as winter resorts, it will give a most satisfactory green lawn throughout the winter season.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 100-lb. lots, 22 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.85; 100-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.

SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.95. By express, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.70; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 100-lb. lots, 35 cts. per lb.

SHEEP MANURE

Dried and pulverized; no weeds, straw and refuse. On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing, 10 lbs. to 200 square feet. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts. By express or freight, 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.75; ton, \$45.00. Half-ton at ton rate.

HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH (Vicia Villosa)



Hairy or Winter Vetch.

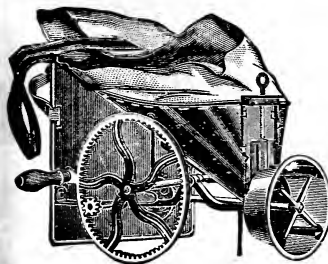
FACTS ABOUT VETCH

- It is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.
- It grows on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor lands.
- It yields a wonderful amount of the best forage and hay.
- All kinds of stock eat it with a relish and fatten on it.
- It reseeds itself.
- It withstands the coldest winters.
- It increases the milk flow.
- It saves on the fertilizer bill.
- It is a splendid winter cover crop to prevent leaching.
- Sown in corn and cotton at the last working, it can be cut in time to put the same land in corn and cotton next season.

CAHOON SEED SOWER

will sow any kind of seeds that are to be sown broadcast, and will do it better than you can by hand, much faster and more evenly. You can average 4 to 6 acres an hour with a Cahoon. No experience necessary—just follow directions.

Postpaid, \$4.25.
By express, \$4.00.



The growing of Vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South. It withstands the severest winter—we have never known it to be winter-killed if an early stand is secured. It grows during the open weather in winter, and by the first to the middle of March the vines cover the ground.

For Feeding and Grazing

It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with Vetch.

Fertilizing Value

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that when ready to cut for hay the fertilizing ingredients contained in a crop of Vetch are 153 lbs. nitrogen, 37 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 163 lbs. potash. In addition to this, when cut for hay the stubble and roots contain 27.2 lbs. nitrogen, 7.2 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 21.8 lbs. potash, or equal to 18 tons of barnyard manure. This is without considering the improved condition of the land on account of the humus supplied by its deep roots, often 20 or more inches in length.

Yield

A yield of several tons to the acre may seem an exaggerated statement, but when its wonderful stooling properties are considered the large yield is easily accounted for. As many as twenty vines have been noted growing on a single root, and the vines grow 4 to 5 feet.

One of our farmer friends in North Carolina reports a yield of 9,500 pounds from three-quarters of an acre of Vetch and Rust-Proof Oats mixed. This was followed by a crop of Soy Beans that promised a yield of 4,500 pounds of bean hay. 14,000 pounds of hay on three-fourths of an acre in a single season.

When to Sow

Sow Vetch at the last working of corn and cotton or sow during September or October. As the vines make a growth of four to five feet, we recommend that it be sown with Rust-Proof Oats to give the vines support. 20 lbs. Vetch and 1 to 1½ bushels Oats sows an acre.

Present prices, by mail postpaid, lb. 43 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.

INOCULATE VETCH SEEDS with one of the inoculating cultures described on page 16 to insure a better stand, a better yield, and to improve your land.

OREGON WINTER VETCH

Not as hardy as the Hairy or Winter Vetch, but is all right for the far South, and will stand the winter further North quite well provided the winter is not severe. It is used for the same purposes as Hairy or Winter Vetch, and like it is a nitrogen gatherer; makes a good growth, and sown with oats makes an excellent forage crop. Also valuable as a winter cover crop and soil improver. As it can be sold at a much lower price than Hairy or Winter Vetch, it is in very general demand, particularly in sections where the winters are not hard.

By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35. By express or freight, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100-lb. lots at 9 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Sow It For an Abundance of Pasturage During the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats, winter vetch, rape and Arctic grass. These are mixed in the proper proportions to make an abundance of grazing that will be relished by stock of all kinds. It is of quick growth and will furnish grazing during the winter at a time when such pasturage will be found very useful.

When we first offered this mixture it was in response to numerous inquiries for something that would come quickly and provide winter and spring grazing, but it has proved of such economic value that the demand has grown enormously. Sow it in the hog lot, or in lots adjacent to the barnyard, and grow an immense quantity of good feed on places that usually produce only weeds. For a quick growing, one-season pasture, it is unsurpassed.

Sow two bushels to the acre in August, September or October. Bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.40; 5-bushel lots, \$2.35 per bushel. Special price in large lots.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Economical Pasture Crop
Fattens Sheep Without Grain

Sow It for Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.

Sow it during August, September and October—
3 to 4 lbs. per acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 3 to 4 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 cts. per acre. According to a recent Government bulletin, an acre of rape with grain will fatten twenty wethers in two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, September and October, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. 3 to 4 lbs. plants an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

By mail postpaid, lb. 23 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express or freight, lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.

WINTER BARLEY

Under Arlington Beardless Barley, described below, will be found the many uses to which fall sown barley is adapted, all of which, except reference to the beard, applies to Winter Barley. Care should be exercised to be sure that you plant only Southern grown seeds. We handle no other barley except Southern grown.

Bushel, \$2.35; 5-bushel lots, \$2.25 per bushel. Price fluctuates. No charge for bags.

ARLINGTON BEARDLESS BARLEY

In the South barley has a particular value, as it furnishes not only fine grazing during the fall, winter and spring, but also makes a hay that in feeding value is equal to timothy. There are many places where grass cannot be successfully grown, but where barley, oats, rye and wheat can be grown as a hay crop. All of these make nutritious hay if cut before it heads out, and are easy to cure. Of all the grains used for hay making, barley is most generally preferred, and Arlington, being a beardless variety, is particularly well adapted for this purpose; in some sections that do not grow grasses well beardless barley is depended on almost entirely for hay.

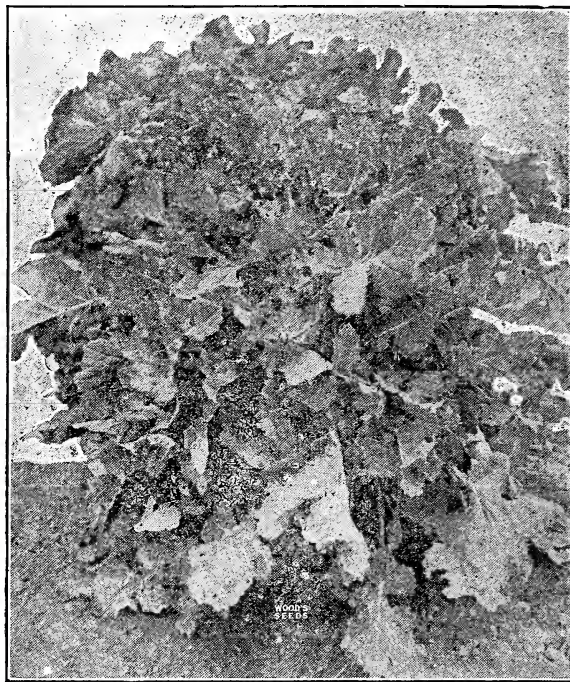


Arlington Beardless Barley.

Another advantage that should not be overlooked is that after grazing it quite a fair crop of grain may be harvested, provided it is not grazed too late. It can be economically grown by sowing in corn and cotton at the last working, no other preparation being necessary; the entire cost would be only the cost of the seeds. Barley so easily grown and does so well in the South that it should be very generally grown. If you have a piece of land that will be unoccupied next winter sow barley to prevent the winter rains from washing out the plant food from the soil. Sow it if there is a prospect that you will be short of grazing next winter and spring, or hay next summer. 1½ to 2 bushels broadcast sows an acre. Sow only Southern grown barley.

Bushel, \$3.00; 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.90 per bus.

The Barley I got from you has done very well and made very good pasture after January, although I sowed it too late, the last part of October.—J. H. CALAME, Pittsylvania Co., Va.



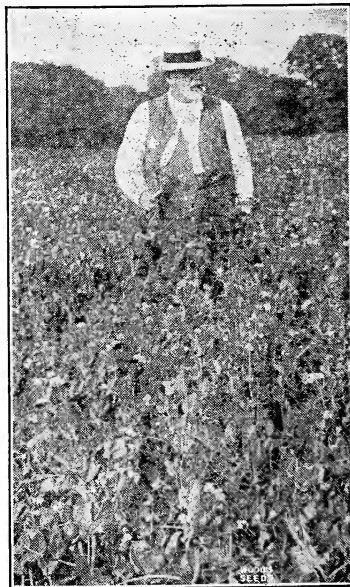
Dwarf Essex Rape.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had, and sometimes a third growth if conditions are favorable. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

CULTURE.—Sow in October, November or December, one bushel to the acre and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow 1½ bus. to the acre. Fall sown peas come up early in spring, and grow off as soon as the weather opens.

Price fluctuates. Present price, \$3.50 per bus.; 2-bus. cotton bags, 60 cts. extra.



Canada Field Peas.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Canada Field Peas gave a great amount of splendid hay, which was cut and cured the first week in June. All kinds of stock relish it, and it saves grain when feeding it to horses. Shall sow more of it.—A. E. DILLEMATH, Nottoway Co., Va.

SEED WHEAT

A Warning from Washington

A disease known as nematode galls has appeared in wheat grown in certain sections, and to such an extent that the United States Department of Agriculture has sent out a warning to wheat growers to guard against sowing wheat grown in the infected districts. Nematode galls not only reduce the yield per acre but they seriously affect the quality of the crop and the market value. We know exactly where this disease is prevalent, and none of our wheats are grown in the infected districts.



Leap's Prolific Wheat.

more heads being produced from a single stool. This means that less seed will plant an acre—one-half to three-fourths bushel to the acre is claimed will give as good results as five pecks to the acre with other kinds; our experience, when testing various quantities sown per acre, is that a bushel to the acre is the proper quantity to plant. Miracle Wheat makes a fine heavy grain of excellent milling quality, and with favorable growing conditions you will not be disappointed with the yield. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bus. lots, \$3.00 per bus.

Red Wonder —We have reports from wheat farmers in sections where wheat is grown as the money crop, that Red Wonder had run five bushels and more to the acre than other wheats grown in the same vicinity. This increased yield, considered in connection with the fine appearance of the grain, means more money for the wheat crop, for millers will pay a premium for large flinty wheats that will show a good profit for them in the flour it makes. Red May is one of the handsomest wheats in our list, has a stiff straw and stands up well. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bus. lots, \$3.00 per bus.

By the use of the most improved modern cleaning machinery, we supply Seed Wheats as clean as machinery can make them. All foreign matter and shrunken and undeveloped grains that would produce weak plants are taken out. We ship in new grain bags, for which no charge is made.

SEED WHEAT PRICES At the time this catalog is printed Seed Wheat values are not fixed, and we can only print approximate prices. With each catalog we will send a copy of the latest issue of our CROP SPECIAL, quoting prices of seed wheats and other seasonable seeds on which prices fluctuate, and in which you may be interested. Changes in prices will be noted in later issues of the CROP SPECIAL, or we will gladly quote prices at any time.

Smooth or Beardless Wheats

It may be that smooth or beardless wheats have a tendency to sport; or a tendency to revert to the bearded type from which they originated, or it may be that a few grains of bearded wheat may be left in the thresher and, becoming mixed with the smooth wheat, will appear in the crop. Whatever may be the cause all smooth wheats, even new varieties, like Leap's Prolific, will produce some of the bearded type. In securing our stocks of seed wheats we use every care to have the smooth wheats free from bearded varieties and the bearded wheats free from the smooth kinds, but owing to the varying nature of wheat, it is not always possible to have them absolutely free of mixture.

Leap's Prolific —Although a comparatively new variety, Leap's Prolific has fairly leaped into popularity. It originated in Virginia, and seems to be particularly well adapted to the Atlantic seaboard. From every section, from Virginia to the Gulf, have come the most enthusiastic reports of large crops and the fine milling quality of the flinty grains. It stools to a greater degree than most varieties, is early to ripen, is a strong grower, stiff strawed and makes fine long heads, all of which make for productiveness. We can recommend it highly for its milling quality as well as for yield. Bushel, \$3.10.

Fultz —If the Fultz were not such a sterling wheat it would long since have been discarded in favor of the newer kinds. On the contrary, it is today one of the most popular and generally planted. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, unusually free from rust, and makes the best grade of flour. In the days when Richmond flour was shipped to all parts of the world it was made from Fultz. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem —For more than a generation Purple Straw Wheat has been a standard variety with the farmers of Georgia and the Carolinas, and today it is as popular as ever in the sections where its good qualities are known. Not only do the growers like it because of its good yields and reliability, but the millers like it because it makes good flour. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

Red May —Red May makes a good, round, plump berry, has strong straw with well-filled heads, is a good and reliable yielder, and is as free of rust as any wheat grown in the South Atlantic States. It is somewhat similar to Fultz, and whatever good qualities may be claimed for Fultz are equally true of Red May. It is a thoroughly dependable wheat with a good reputation for yield, especially on light lands. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

Bearded or Longberry Wheats

Bearded or Longberry Wheats make a harder, flintier grain than the smooth wheats, and the millers claim they make better flour and do not hesitate to pay more for them than for smooth wheat. In a large measure this accounts for the disappearance of the old-time prejudice against the beard; besides, the bearded wheat usually runs a few pounds heavier to the measured bushel than the smooth kinds. Bearded wheats usually give better yields than smooth wheat on low grounds, stiff lands and good rich soils, and are more resistant to the bad effects of wet weather, the beard being a protection to the grain.

Miracle or Stoner —This wheat was discovered in the Upper Valley of Virginia, where they grow wheat crops such as are not equalled by any section of the East. It first attracted attention by its wonderful stooling properties, as many as thirty-five or

Fulcaster —Fulcaster originated in the famous Cumberland Valley of Maryland, where a wheat specialist crossed the smooth Fultz with the bearded Lancaster. It has proved a very valuable and popular wheat, so much so that thousands of farmers plant it in preference to all other kinds. It is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well, and so far has been rust-proof. We regard Fulcaster as a thoroughly reliable wheat, yielding well, the heads are large and well filled, and it is popular with the millers. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

Deitz-Mediterranean —A superior longberry wheat that has established a good reputation wherever it has been grown. Its popularity has been built up largely on its good milling qualities, for it makes the best of flour and the millers are partial to it. Its stiff straw enables it to stand up well, and no wheat withstands adverse weather conditions better than Deitz. We regard it as a very satisfactory wheat, one that we can recommend. Bushel, \$3.10; 5-bushel lots, \$3.00 per bushel.

FORMALIN PREVENTS SMUT

Smut in wheat, oats, rye and barley reduces the yield and lowers the market value of your grain crops, but it can easily be prevented by treating your seed grain with FORMALIN.

Spread the grain thinly on the barn floor and with a watering pot sprinkle it with FORMALIN, 1 pint to 45 gallons of water; shovel the grain till thoroughly mixed and cover with bagging or blankets for from two to four hours, after which spread it out to dry.

Price by express, 1/2 pint, 30 cts.; 1 pint, 50 cts.; quart, 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gallon, \$2.50. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.

OATS

The Best Varieties For Fall Sowing

Advantages of Fall Sowing

For best results oats should have cool weather and plenty of moisture. These conditions can be had in the fall, whereas there is no assurance that cool weather will follow spring sowing.

They provide grazing during the winter and early spring without material injury to the grain crop.

Fall sown oats provide a cover crop and prevent washing and the leaching of valuable plant food from the soil.

They can be planted after corn and tobacco are cut, disking being the only preparation necessary.

Weather conditions in the fall are usually such that the land can be better prepared.

Spring is the farmer's busiest season, so that fall seeding interferes less with other and pressing work than spring seeding.

FULGHUM OATS

Fulghum oats are not only the earliest of all the oats suitable for fall sowing, but are also one of the most productive varieties. They are ready to cut just ahead of wheat, so the harvesting of the two crops will not conflict; this advantage in favor of Fulghum oats should be borne in mind when arranging your work for next summer's harvest season. They are usually ready to cut about the 1st of June, in plenty of time to follow with a summer crop like cow peas, soja or soy beans, navy beans, millet, sorghum, buckwheat or an early variety of corn.

Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops that yielded from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay.

In the several years we have handled Fulghum oats we do not recall a single instance of their being winter killed. We have unbounded faith in Fulghum oats, and do not hesitate to recommend them in the highest terms.

Prices fluctuate. Present price, per bushel \$1.60; 5-bu. lots and over, at \$1.50 per bushel.

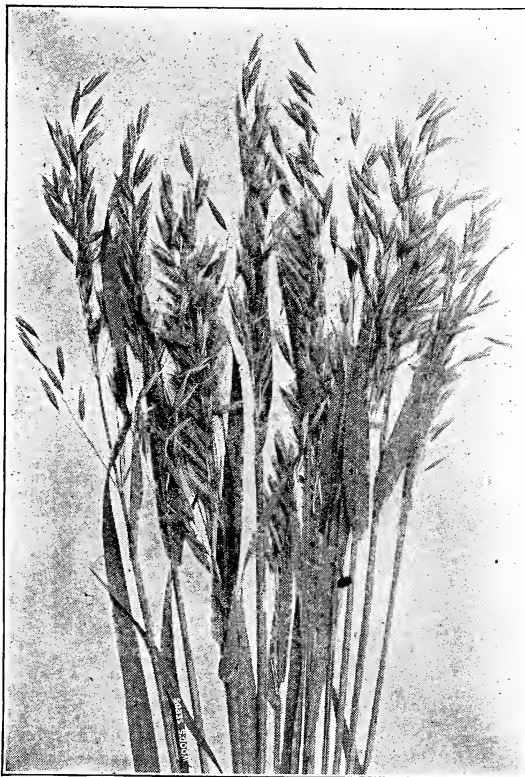
I made a fine crop of Fulghum Oats that I estimate will be about 60 bushels to the acre.—J. I. MOORING, Greene Co., N. C.

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Texas Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust.

These oats we procure direct from the growers in Texas, after which they are thoroughly cleaned to remove light grains and all foreign matter and bring them up to our standard in point of quality.

Price fluctuates. Present price, per bushel \$1.25; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.20 per bus.



Fulghum Oats.

Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who, by careful growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South.

Price fluctuates. Present price, per bushel \$1.35; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.30 per bus.

What Oat to Sow

If you can get them in during September or early in October we recommend the Virginia Gray Winter Oat—they yield heavy crops, but must be sown early. All the other varieties may be sown from September to November, your selection depending on whether an early or late kind is wanted. The Fulghum is the earliest of all, and will come in before the wheat harvest; Virginia Gray Winter is ready to cut just after wheat.

Oat Soils and Fertilizer

Oats will produce well on poorer soils than wheat and other grains, but poor soils should have an application of 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. This has been found profitable, whereas the use of a complete and more expensive fertilizer would not increase the crop sufficiently to show a profit on cost.

Sow two bushels to the acre; cover 1 to 2 inches.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF OATS

If you can get them in early, say in September, or certainly by the first week in October, we recommend the Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats for fall sowing. Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 lbs. to the bushel. They are ready to cut after wheat, allowing a nice arrangement of work at harvest time.

When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in and furnish excellent grazing without affecting the yield of grain at harvest if not grazed too late. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes.

"In sections where timothy will not grow successfully, winter oats make an excellent substitute. They will yield as much as timothy, the hay is easily cured, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is higher in feeding value than timothy hay."—Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Price fluctuates. Present price, per bushel \$1.60; 5-bu. lots and over, at \$1.55 per bushel.

Bancroft Oats

Like the Appler Oat, this is an improved strain of Georgia Rust-Proof. It has proved a most satisfactory oat, many growers claiming it to be the largest yielder of the rust-proof varieties and with more oats to the head, especially on light, sandy soils and on poor land. They stand up well, stool out well and have a good length of straw. Bancroft Oats are prime favorites with growers in the coast section of the South Atlantic States, where they are yielding heavy crops and giving very general satisfaction.

Price fluctuates. Present price, per bushel \$1.50; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.

SEED RYE

Sow 1½ Bushels to the Acre
from July to November

Rye is a good crop to grow whether wanted for the grain, for grazing, for green feed, for turning under to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, and for growing as a cover crop to prevent winter leaching of plant food from the land. It will thrive on a greater variety of soils than wheat, does well in dry seasons and on lands too thin, light and sandy to produce a profitable crop of wheat.

Rye makes an excellent fall, winter and early spring pasture for all kinds of stock, and, if the stock is taken off early, the grazing can be had without materially reducing the grain crop. A herd of dairy cows may be well fed and giving a good flow of milk, yet when turned on a luxuriant growth of rye for a few days the increase in milk will be astonishing.

For feeding green, rye will furnish green food earlier in the spring than most other forage plants.

As a winter cover crop, rye will prevent the winter rains from leaching out of the soil expensive plant food that otherwise would be wasted; will furnish a crop that can be turned down in the spring in ample time for the planting of summer crops, and will add humus to the land.

Rye can be sown early or late, really adapting itself to your convenience as to time of sowing. It is harder than wheat and can be sown up to a few weeks before freezing weather comes on.

FACTS ABOUT RYE WORTH KNOWING

Rye will give a crop on land too light and poor for wheat. It will increase surprisingly the milk flow of the best-fed dairy stock.

It furnishes green food earlier in the spring than other grains. Grazing it during the fall, winter and early spring does not materially reduce the grain yield.

It makes an excellent winter cover crop to prevent loss of plant food.

It improves the mechanical condition of the soil when turned under.

It is hardier than wheat and can be sown later.

It can be sown at the last working of corn and cotton without additional preparation.

It makes a tougher straw than wheat and is better for bedding.

On poor, light land early sowing is recommended in order that the crop may get well established before winter sets in. Rye does not demand a complete fertilizer; the most successful farmers prefer 250 to 300 lbs. acid phosphate to the acre.

ABRUZZI RYE

Extracts from Our Mail:

"None of my small grain did well except Abruzzi Rye; bad weather did not seem to hurt it."

"It beats all I ever tried."

"Abruzzi Rye made the best winter and spring grazing of anything I ever planted."

"I bought 2½ bushels Abruzzi Rye and threshed out 95 bushels, it is first class."

"I have grown Abruzzi Rye three years. If common rye was given me I would plant Abruzzi even if it cost \$7.50 a bushel."

"It outgrew everything on the farm."

"I find it early and especially desirable for grazing."

"I planted Abruzzi Rye on sandy land for hog pasture and it did fine. After grazing it made fine heavy heads 3½ to 4 inches long."

"Abruzzi Rye is faster growth than Northern rye and in days to two weeks earlier."

"My Abruzzi Rye is wonderful."

"I didn't plant the Abruzzi Rye till January, but got some early grazing, and it now stands 5 feet high on thin land."

Several years have elapsed since the United States Department of Agriculture introduced this rye from Italy. In the meantime it has had ample opportunity to prove its worth and adaptability to Southern soils and conditions, and it has certainly done it—the demand now is for Abruzzi Rye.

We could fill this page with extracts from our mails similar to those above telling what good crops had been grown on poor, thin land; how much earlier it is than ordinary rye; how well it had stood unfavorable weather conditions; what splendid grazing it had furnished, and how much larger crops it had yielded.

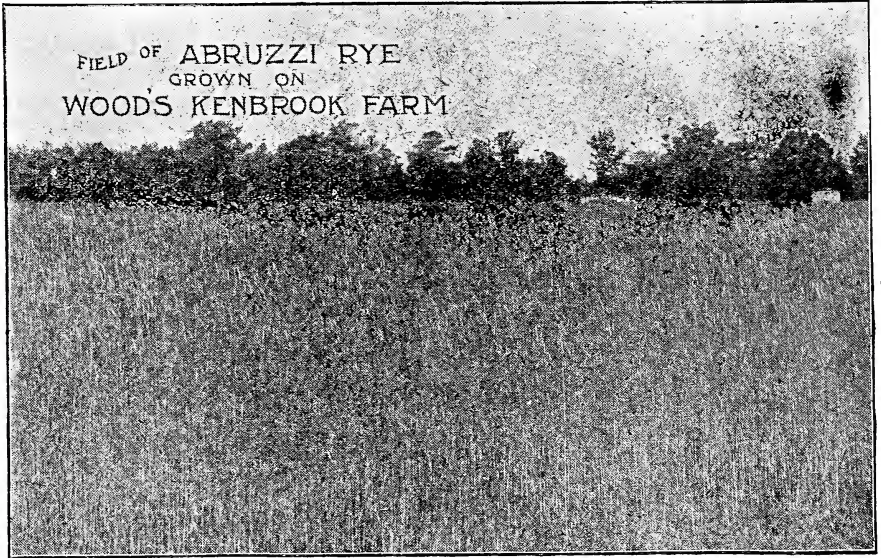
There is no doubt but that it has proved the rye for Southern growers, especially in South Carolina, Georgia and further south where it gives a wonderful yield, stools out nicely, gives a quick vigorous growth with large, well filled heads that mature earlier than common rye.

WINTER RYE

This crop is used all over the South as a winter cover crop, for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops; makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasturage also. It is a good spring sowing crop, giving the earliest green feed, makes a fair quality of hay if cut before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses, and if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes.

It is also an excellent green crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn out soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, no other preparation being necessary, so that the only cost for the crop will be the amount paid for the seeds; or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: \$2.60 per bus.; 5-bus lots and over, \$2.50 per bus. Price includes bags.

FIELD OF ABRUZZI RYE
GROWN ON
WOODS KENBROOK FARM



If we may judge by the demand in former seasons and by the enthusiastic letters we have received from every section of the South, there will be an enormous demand this fall for Abruzzi Rye. The reports received from our crop at the time this catalog goes to press indicate that we will be able to meet the demand, for we have arranged for the growing of the largest acreage planted since Abruzzi Rye was introduced. Notwithstanding, we urge you to order early that you may not be disappointed. Bushel, \$3.75; 5-bus. lots and over, \$3.65 per bushel. Price includes bags.

PIEDMONT WINTER RYE

For a number of years this rye has been grown in the Piedmont section of Virginia and found particularly well adapted to the heavier lands of that section. However, its adaptability is not confined to Piedmont Virginia, for it has proved its value throughout the westerly sections of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, in the heavier uplands of Georgia and in the mountain districts further west. To the heavier uplands, Piedmont Rye is as important as Abruzzi Rye is to the sections further south and to the lighter lands nearer the sea coast. Price fluctuates. Present price: \$2.75 per bushel; 5-bu. lots and over, \$2.65 per bushel. No charge for bags.

ROSEN RYE

One of our farmer friends, writing about Rosen Rye, says that from one bushel sowed he had threshed 31½ bushels, but could not save it all because of a storm; another writes that from 1½ acres he harvested 35 bushels.

In our tests it proved later than other ryes, has thicker and heavier straw, grows about 5 feet high and stools out well. Present price: \$2.60 per bus.; 5-bus. lots, \$2.50 per bus.

Inoculating Cultures

FOR LEGUMINOUS CROPS

They Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Land

The advantages of inoculating leguminous crops like clovers, alfalfa, vetch, garden and field peas have been universally recognized. Legumes improve the condition of your soil and enrich it. When inoculated with the proper nitrogen-fixing bacteria, you not only have a greater assurance of a good stand, but legumes gather nitrogen, the most expensive of plant foods, from the air, convert it into available plant food, stimulating their own growth and enriching your soil for the benefit of succeeding crops.

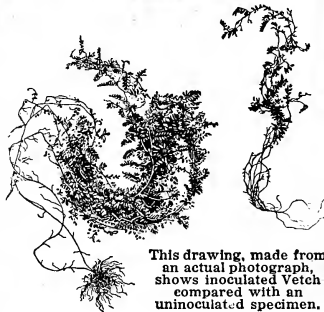
No special knowledge, no expensive apparatus, is necessary in using either of the cultures offered below; the operation is perfectly simple, and full and clear directions are sent with every package.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Mulford's Cultures are prepared and tested by experts in the laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Co. with the same scientific skill and precision as is exercised in the preparation of Mulford's antitoxins, serums, vaccines and their other medicinal products for human and veterinary uses. They have a world-wide reputation—your family physician can testify to the reliability of anything put up by the H. K. Mulford Co.

Each bottle of Mulford's Culture is guaranteed to contain a pure, active, vigorous culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, of the proper strain for the legume indicated on the label, and in sufficient quantities to inoculate the required amount of seed or soil for the area specified.



This drawing, made from an actual photograph, shows inoculated Vetch compared with an uninoculated specimen.

We can supply Mulford's Cultures for the following crops:

ALFALFA
RED CLOVER
Sapling Clover
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
Japan Clover
WHITECLOVER
VETCH

COW PEAS
SOY, or SOJA BEANS
Canada Field Peas
PEANUTS
Velvet Beans
GARDEN BEANS
GARDEN PEAS
LIMA BEANS
Beggar Weed
SWEET PEAS

We carry in stock inoculation for varieties in capitals; others are prepared as ordered.

Always state crop for which inoculation is wanted.

PRICE: 5-acre size ("a dollar an acre"), \$5.00; 1-acre size, \$1.50; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.; small size (for garden beans, garden peas, lima beans and sweet peas only), 25 cts.

BENEFITS OF INOCULATION

Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.

Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than they require; future crops get the surplus.

Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems; therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the sub-soil. When the roots and stubble decay these elements are returned to the soil in a form available to future crops.

Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non-leguminous plants.

Inoculated legumes contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA

Easy to Apply—Just Moisten the Seeds Before Sowing—Complete Directions in Every Package.

Standard Bacteria is scientifically grown direct from the nodules, by bacteriologists, who have made this their life work. The laboratories are fitted up with the latest and best equipment, and scientific accuracy is obtained. Each bottle is examined microscopically before shipment.

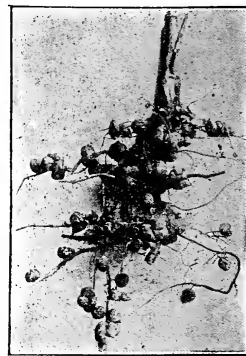
The bacteria is inoculated in improved extra sensitive media, enough food being included to feed the germs. Rubber corks are used, with glass air tubes to supply air to the bacteria and specially prepared cotton is packed in the tubes to filter out intruding mould and other germs. Amber bottles are used to exclude direct light.

This is the only method which permits absolute sterilization, and is in line with the most advanced knowledge in bacteriology.

We can supply Standard Inoculating Bacteria for the following crops:

ALFALFA
RED CLOVER
CRIMSON CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
JAPAN CLOVER
SOY, or SOJA BEANS
GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS
VELVET BEANS
GARDEN PEAS
FIELD PEAS
COW PEAS
VETCH
PEANUTS
BEGGAR WEED
SWEET PEAS



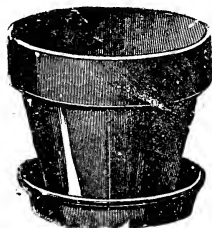
Always state crop for which inoculation is wanted.

PRICE: 6-acre size, \$3.00; 4-acre size, \$2.25; 2-acre size, \$1.40; 1-acre size, 75 cts.; garden size, 45 cts.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

Charge will be made for packing at 25 cts. for orders amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
2-inch	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
2¼-inch	.20	1.40	12.00
2½-inch	.25	1.60	14.00
3-inch	.30	2.00	18.00
4-inch	.40	3.00	26.00
5-inch	.90	6.00	50.00
6-inch	1.10	7.00	65.00
Each.	Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
7-inch	.20	1.80	14.00
8-inch	.25	2.40	18.00
10-inch	.45	4.75	37.50
12-inch	.90	9.50	75.00

BULB DISHES—For growing bulbs in water among pebbles. 6-inch, 40 cts. each; \$4.50 per dozen. 8-inch, 50 cts. each; \$5.75 per dozen.

BULB HOLDERS—6-inch, 25 cts. each; 8-inch, 35 cts. each.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.	Per 100.
5-inch	\$0.04	\$0.40	\$2.75
6-inch	.06	.50	4.00
7-inch	.08	.75	5.50
8-inch	.10	1.00	7.50
10-inch	.15	1.60	12.00
12-inch	.22	2.40	18.00

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	\$0.12	\$1.25
7-inch	.20	2.00
8-inch	.25	2.50
10-inch	.50	5.00
12-inch	1.00	10.00

WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

"POSTPAID" and "BY EXPRESS"

"Postpaid" Means that seeds so quoted in any quantity wanted will be delivered postage paid at any postoffice in the United States. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

"By Express" Means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

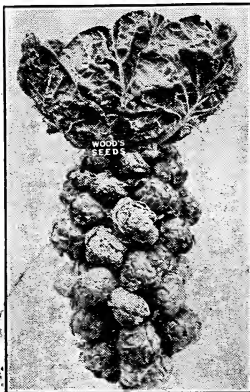
For Complete Descriptions of Varieties see Our Annual Catalog

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil. In November set the roots $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 ins. of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre. Orders booked now for shipment after November 15th.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000.

CONOVEE'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.



Brussels Sprouts.

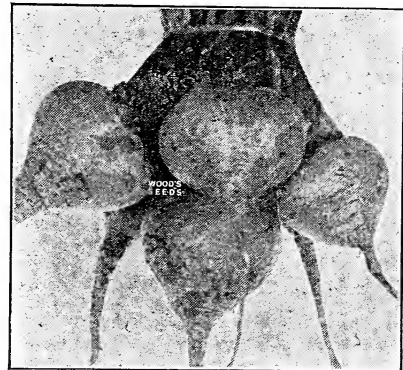
See page 29 for
ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS
ASPARAGUS KNIVES
JUTE STRING
for tying vegetable bunches, etc.

BROCCOLI

— Similar to Cauliflower, but taller, the heads more divided, and will stand greater extremes of temperature. Cultivate like Cauliflower. One ounce produces about 2,000 plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

PERFECTION.—After being touched by hard frosts they are equal to cauliflower in flavor and as great a delicacy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75 postpaid. By express, \$2.65 per lb.



Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet.

GARDEN BEETS

For fall and winter use, plant in June or July, in rows 15 inches apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; further South plantings may be made as late as September in the open ground, after which they should be planted in hot-beds for transplanting. Soak the seeds from 24 to 36 hours before planting. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs., one acre.

	By Ex-press.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10
Crosby's Improved Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
Extra Early Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Detroit Dark Red.....	.05	.10	.35	1.15
Edmand's Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
Extra Early Eclipse.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
Long Smooth Blood.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans should be planted every two weeks until August 15th for a succession. Further south they may be planted even later. Allow seven or eight weeks before frost in which to make the crop. If the garden, plant 2 inches deep, 3 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart; for field culture, the rows should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. For full descriptions of varieties, see our Annual Catalog.

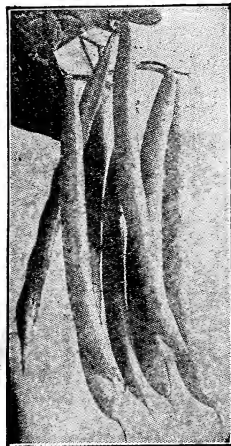
GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

All Varieties, 10 cts. per pkt. postpaid.

	By Mail Postpaid.				By Freight or Express.				
	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.....	.30	.55	1.20	2.15	.25	.45	1.05	1.90	17.50
Black Valentine .....	.30	.55	1.15	2.10	.25	.45	1.00	1.85	17.00
Longfellow .....	.30	.55	1.15	2.10	.25	.45	1.00	1.85	17.00
Bountiful .....	.30	.55	1.20	2.15	.25	.45	1.05	1.90	17.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.35	.65	1.25	2.20	.30	.55	1.10	1.95	18.00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	.35	.65	1.25	2.20	.30	.55	1.10	1.95	18.00
Early Mohawk .....	.30	.55	1.15	2.10	.25	.45	1.00	1.85	17.00
Extra Early Refugee.....	.35	.65	1.25	2.20	.30	.55	1.10	1.95	18.00
Refugee, or 1000 to 1.....	.30	.55	1.15	2.10	.25	.45	1.00	1.85	17.00
Hodson Green Pod.....	.35	.65	1.30	2.30	.30	.55	1.15	2.05	19.00
Keeney's Stringless Refugee.....	.35	.65	1.30	2.30	.30	.55	1.15	2.05	19.00

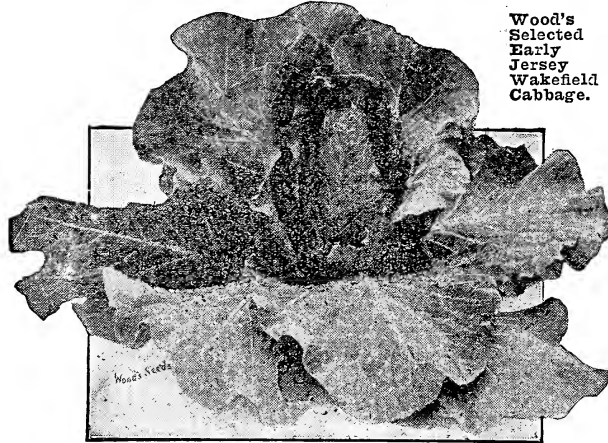
YELLOW OR WAX PODDED VARIETIES

	By Mail Postpaid.				By Freight or Express.				
	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	Lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Dwarf Golden Wax.....	.35	.65	1.35	2.35	.30	.55	1.20	2.10	18.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.....	.35	.65	1.40	2.40	.30	.55	1.25	2.15	20.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	.35	.65	1.35	2.35	.30	.55	1.20	2.10	19.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.35	.65	1.40	2.40	.30	.55	1.25	2.15	20.00
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.....	.35	.65	1.35	2.35	.30	.55	1.20	2.10	19.50
Hodson Wax .....	.35	.65	1.40	2.40	.30	.55	1.25	2.15	20.00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.40	.75	1.50	2.70	.35	.65	1.35	2.45	23.00
Davis Kidney Wax.....	.35	.65	1.40	2.50	.30	.55	1.25	2.25	21.00
Surecrop Stringless Wax.....	.35	.65	1.40	2.40	.30	.55	1.25	2.15	20.00



WOOD'S CABBAGE SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

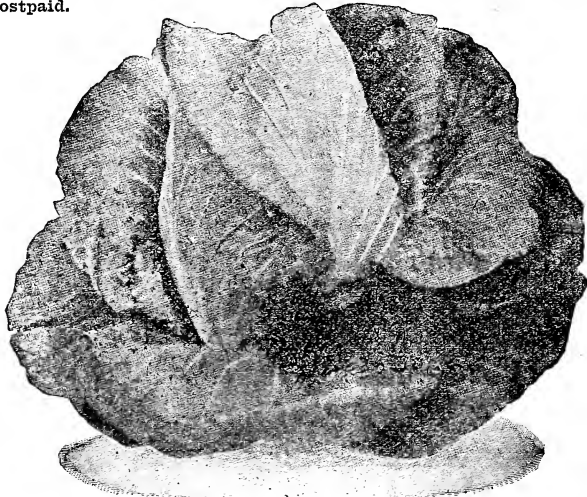
CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January. November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds for protection during the winter. Plants from early fall sowings can be set out the end of October or during November to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. Requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer, also frequent deep working.



Wood's
Selected
Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage.

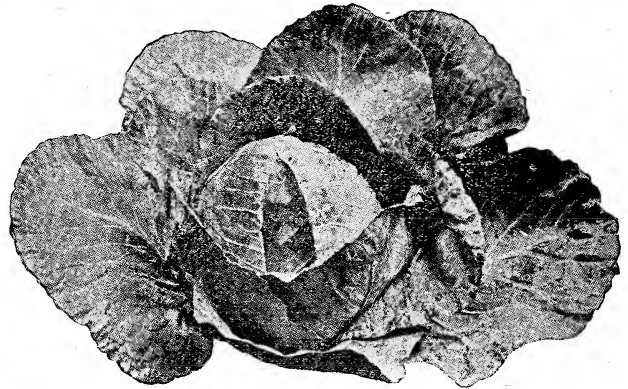
Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as it is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact solid head with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.**



Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All
Flat-headed Cabbages.

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**

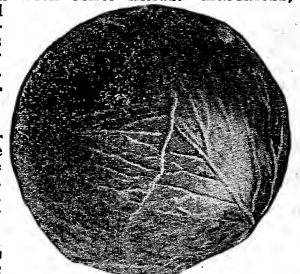


Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. A few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size is deservedly popular, both with large market growers and private gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.**

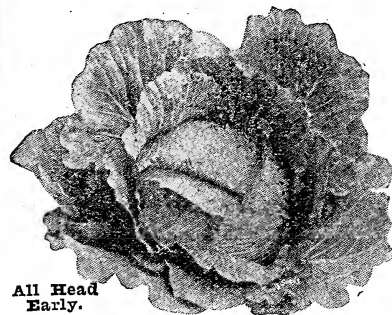
Early Winnigstadt —A first-class medium early pointed cabbage, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50 postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market —The earliest large, flat-headed cabbage. Matures with Charleston Wakefield. Remarkably large, averaging 10 pounds, so solid as to allow more plants per acre than with other kinds. Earliness, uniform ripening, compact solid growth and size are its principal characteristics. Our seeds are grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00 postpaid.**



Solid South.

Solid South —A magnificent cabbage, in which we take special pride and which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.**



All Head
Early.

All Head Early

—A thoroughbred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Its compactness allows it to be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than the varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.**

FEENY DUST GUN

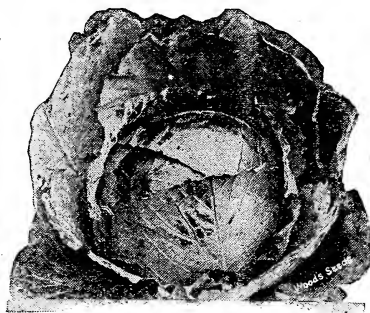
For applying Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, or any dry powdered insecticide, use a Feeny. It puts the insecticide all over the plant without waste.



By mail postpaid, \$2.65; by express, \$2.50.

Henderson's Early

Summer—Although introduced years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second-early. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about ten days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30; 1b. \$4.75 postpaid.**



Henderson's Early Summer.

All Seasons

—Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Is very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts; sure-heading. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5.00 postpaid.**

Early Drumhead

—Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30; 1b. \$4.75 postpaid.**

Henderson's Succession

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, midsummer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5.00 postpaid.**

Mixed Cabbages

—A splendid mixture of all the early cabbages on this and the preceding page. Ideal for the home garden and for plant growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30; 1b. \$4.75 postpaid; 5-lb. lots, \$4.50 per lb. Special price in larger lots.**

Chinese Petsai

—A wonderful salad plant, somewhat like of most excellent salad. Sow in July or August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2-foot rows. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; 1b. \$3.00 postpaid.**



Half Long Danvers Carrot.

CARROT

For winter use plant in July or August in a rich, deeply-worked soil, ½ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 ins. apart. Germinates more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. Sow a few radish seeds in the same row—they germinate more quickly and serve to mark the rows. To put away for winter, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or pit them outdoors and cover with straw and 6 or 8 ins. of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

	By Mail, Postpaid—				By Express, press.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1b.	
Early Scarlet Horn.....	.05	.10	.30	.95	.85
Oxheart, or Guerande.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Half-Long Scarlet Stump Rooted...	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Half-Long Danvers.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	1.00
Chantenay, or Model.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.10	.25	.90	.80
Improved White Belgian (for stock)....	.05	.08	.25	.85	.75
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock).....	.05	.08	.25	.85	.75

CELERY

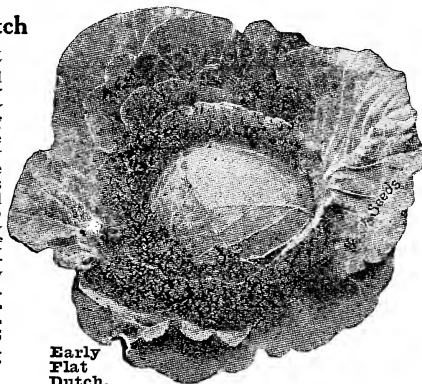
	Postpaid—			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1b.
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown)....	.10	.65	2.25	8.00
Improved White Plume.....	.05	.25	.70	2.35
Giant Pascal.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Winter Queen.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Golden Heart.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75

EGG PLANT

New York Improved Purple.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.50
Black Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.50
Florida High Bush.....	.05	.35	1.00	3.50

Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; 1b. \$4.75; 5-lb. lots and over, \$4.60 per lb. postpaid.**

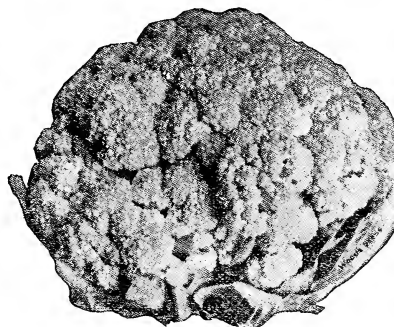


Early Flat Dutch.

LATE CABBAGE

	By Mail, Postpaid.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1b.
North Carolina Buncombe.....	.10	.45	1.40	5.00
Autumn King, or World Beater.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
Sunhead.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
Danish Ballhead or Hollander.....	.10	.50	1.65	6.00
Large Late Drumhead.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.....	.10	.45	1.40	5.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
Red Mammoth.....	.10	.50	1.65	6.00

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Early varieties during October and November, 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER

Wood's Earliest Snowball.

Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter they make a very satisfactory crop. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold-frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. We supply ¼ ounces Cauliflower at the ounce rates.

Wood's Earliest Snowball

—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. Not only early to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; ¼lb. \$9.00; 1b. \$35.00.**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

—A first-class cauliflower ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.25; ¼lb. \$8.00; 1b. \$30.00.**

Veitch's Autumn Giant

—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.65; 1b. \$6.00 postpaid.**

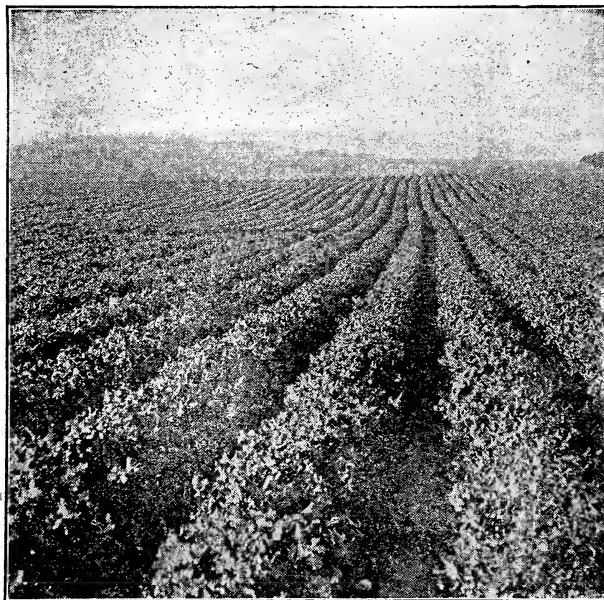
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—By mail, postpaid, \$1.10 per 100. By express, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Look on Page 30

—There you will find a lot of garden tools that are really indispensable if you are to get the most out of your garden.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing. Sow from Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



View of Our Seed Crop of Siberian Kale.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk —The most beautiful variety. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale) —One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Spring or Smooth Kale

—Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00.

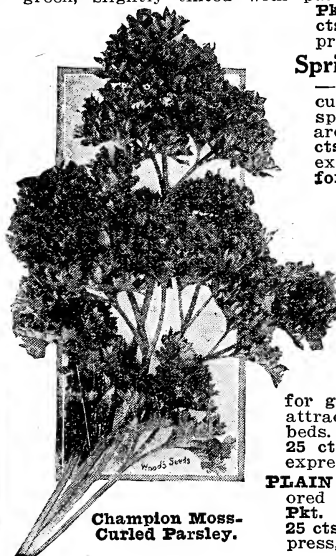
PARSLEY

For spring use sow in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold-frame or hot-bed for winter use. Seeds germinate slowly. Soak for 12 hours before sowing.

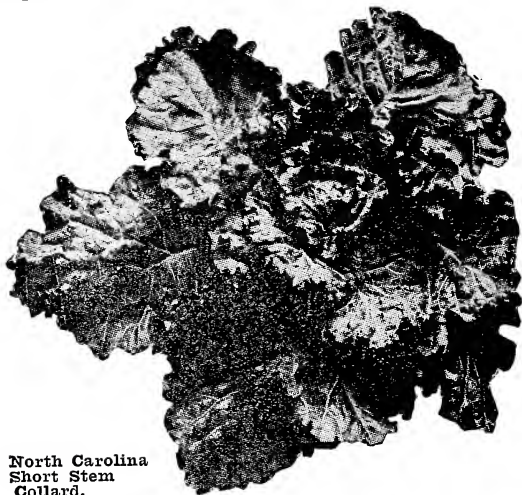
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

—Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

PLAIN or SINGLE. —Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Champion Moss-Curled Parsley.



North Carolina Short Stem Collard.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables. Largely used in place of cabbage. Hardier and easier to grow than cabbage; grows better on poor soil and withstands insects better; makes a most excellent vegetable for use in the late fall, during the winter and well into the spring. For late crop, plant in June, July and August, transplant a foot apart in the row and cultivate frequently.

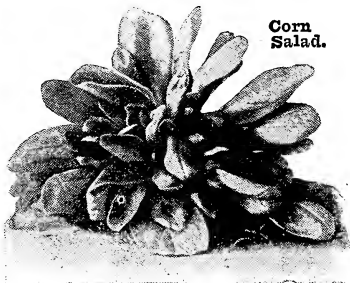
NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has large spreading leaves and short stem. Very hardy; withstands drought and cold. Flavor and quality of the best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long stemmed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

CORN SALAD

—A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall. Sow in shallow drills about 1 foot apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.



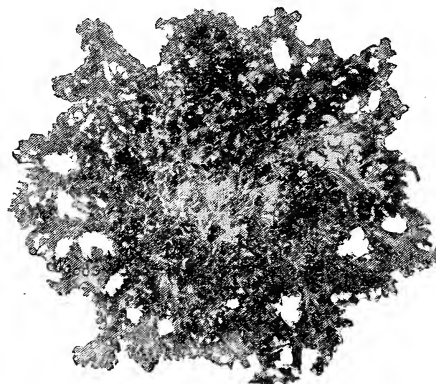
Corn Salad.

ENDIVE

Culture. — Sow in August in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED. — Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

WHITE CURLED. — Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. Sow in July or August, transplant as soon as ready, and they will head up late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. Plant the hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, in September and October, transplanting outside later. Protect with straw or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring, or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for early fall planting; Wood's Cabbage is better for later planting, as it is hardier and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

HARDEST AND BEST LETTUCE FOR OUTDOOR GROWING

We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce thirty-six years ago, and in all these years we have not found its equal for fall sowing.

We do not hesitate to say it is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. Makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanching head of excellent quality and sweet buttery flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid.** By express \$1.30 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.20 per lb.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

May King —Extra fine for cold-frames. Large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is fine. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. Remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$1.00.

Crisp-as-Ice —A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Deacon —One of the best summer cabbage lettuces for home use; it is sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

California Cream Butter

—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy, and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Early Prizehead —One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce —Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston

THE LETTUCE FOR COLD FRAMES

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp and tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.00 per lb.

Wood's Improved Big Boston

Grand Rapids —Among the curled leaved lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors when sown in the fall. It does not form heads, but makes a large and compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.

Grand Rapids.

Improved Hanson.

Improved Hanson

—One of the best summer lettuces. Makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well, and slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express \$1.00 per lb.

Early Curled

Simpson —A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes well-blanching, curly, loose head; early,

crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Mammoth Black

Seeded Butter —A sure header and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, and creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Mixed Lettuce —All varieties on this page; fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts.**

LETTUCE PLANTS READY SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER and NOVEMBER.

—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston, 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.

KOHL RABI —Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip, and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 to 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels per acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to 8 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

LEEK LARGE FLAG—Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October or in February, March or April, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Chinese Broad Leaved —When prepared like spinach makes fine greens. Ready in six weeks from sowing; tender and free from bitter flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume —The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled —The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

GARDEN PEAS

All varieties may be planted as late as August in this latitude to make a late crop. The varieties marked (*) are hardy and can be planted as late as September to come in during October or November. Marrowfat Peas planted in November, December and January will make their crop first after the extra early varieties. All varieties, 10 cts. per pkt.

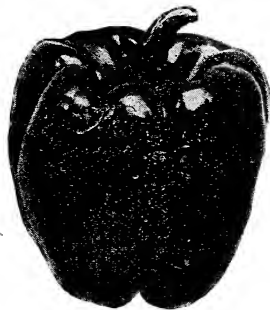
(By Mail Postpaid) Lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs. (By Express or Freight) Lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs. 100 lbs.

*Wood's Pedigree						
Extra Early.....	.35	1.30	2.25	.30	1.15	2.00 18.00
*Wood's Lightning						
Excelsior.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.50
*Extra Early Alaska.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
*Ameer.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
*Large Pod Alaska.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
*First and Best.....	.30	1.10	2.05	.25	.95	1.80 16.50
*Tom Thumb.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
*Petit Pois or French.....	.35	1.40	2.45	.30	1.25	2.20
Thomas Laxton.....	.40	1.55	2.85	.35	1.40	2.60 24.00
Eclipse or Surprise.....	.35	1.30	2.25	.30	1.15	2.00 18.00
American Wonder.....	.35	1.30	2.25	.30	1.15	2.00 18.00
McLean's Little Gem.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
Nott's Excelsior.....	.40	1.50	2.65	.35	1.35	2.40 22.00
Little Marvel.....	.40	1.50	2.65	.35	1.35	2.40 22.00
Horsford's Market						
Garden.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
McLean's Advancer.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
Bliss Everbearing.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.40	1.55	2.85	.35	1.40	2.60
Champion of England.....	.30	1.20	2.15	.25	1.05	1.90 17.00
Telephone.....	.35	1.30	2.25	.30	1.15	2.00 18.00
*White Marrowfat.....	.25	1.00	1.80	.20	.85	1.55 14.00
*Black Eye Marrowfat.....	.25	.95	1.75	.20	.80	1.50 13.50

PEPPER

Royal King —An improved Ruby King. Regular in shape, large, sweet, thick meat, and very prolific. A new variety and one of the best. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose —A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. Large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00 postpaid.



Bell, or Bull Nose.

Early Neapolitan —Ten days earlier than any large, sweet, mild pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded right up to frost. Bright red, thick meat, very sweet and mild; 4 ins. long by 5 to 6 ins. round; keeps for a long time in nice condition. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Pimento —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine. An abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

Giant Sweet Bull Nose —An extra large and particularly sweet and mild type of Bull Nose. The earliest of the large, sweet peppers, uniform in size and shape, and has exceptionally thick flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.25.

Ruby King —One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.75 postpaid.

Chinese Giant —An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and bears an enormous load of fruit; frequently half a dozen will appear in a bunch. The flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet; may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$7.00 postpaid.

Crimson Giant —Very early but extra large and unusually uniform in size and shape; sweet and mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.25 postpaid.

Ruby Giant —A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King; mild and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.



Ruby Giant.

Long Red Cayenne —A strong hot pepper, having long, slender bright red pods about 4 ins. long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.25 postpaid.

Spanish Mammoth or SWEET MOUNTAIN —A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits often 4 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across; mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Red Cluster (CHILI) —Splendid hot pepper for making pepper sauce and pepper vinegar. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60.

Tabasco —The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

ONION SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

TO GROW LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in a well-prepared seed bed in August or September, and when the plants are the size of a goose quill transplant 4 inches apart in 12-inch rows, trimming the tops and roots. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting, large onions weighing two pounds and over being grown by this method. For fall sowing we recommend Prize Taker, Mammoth Silver King, Copper King, and Extra Early White Pearl. These kinds in particular are benefited by the transplanting method of culture. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. will transplant an acre.

Spanish or Italian Onions

Copper King —Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

Extra Early White

Pearl —The quickest of white sorts. Makes large, pearly-white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall to make large white onions early in the spring. Early next spring plant thickly to make sets for putting out in the fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, lb. \$3.25.



Copper King Onion.

Prize Taker, or Spanish

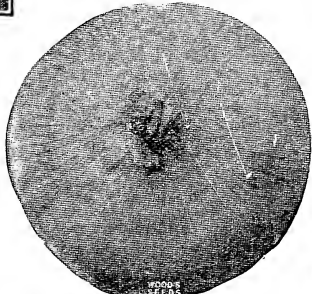
King —Large and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard and makes a very handsome, attractive onion. We recommend the Prize Taker for fall planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.

White Queen, or Barletta

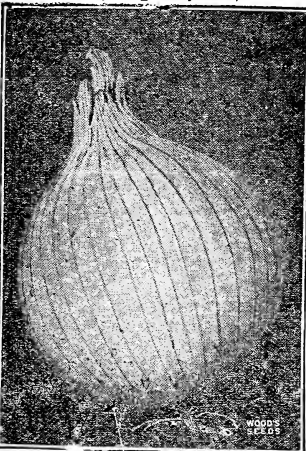
—An extremely early pure white onion, largely grown for pickling. If transplanted will make onions about 2 inches across. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**

Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the largest of Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Bulbs are of



Mammoth Silver King.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

an attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet, and tender. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.10 postpaid.** By express, \$4.00 per lb.

To make a good garden you must have good tools. See what we offer on page 30. How do you get along without a PLANET JR.?

American Onions

Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown red onion; large, somewhat flattened but thick; flesh purplish white, hard and solid. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$2.00.

Southport Globe Onions —No onion makes as beautiful bulbs as the Southports. They are heavy yielders and good keepers.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Color is a deep rich red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

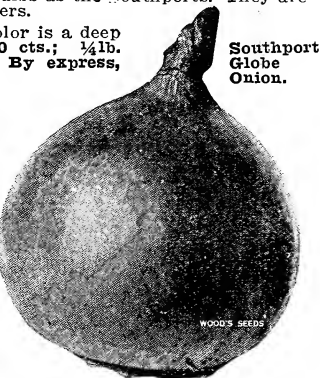
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Rich yellow, hardy and of good size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers

—Bulbs are medium to large; flesh creamy white, mild and crisp. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 lb.

Silver Skin —Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; fine for bunching, for sets and for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, lb. \$3.50.



Southport Globe Onion.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

See Wood's Crop Special for Prices by the Peck and Bushel.

CULTURE.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. **Qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 25 cts.

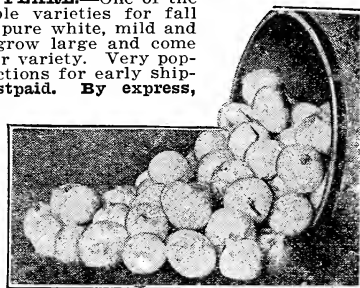
SILVER SKIN.—Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt. 30 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 20 cts.

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—Makes a large onion of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing many medium to small sets. The smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and for home use, and very popular throughout the South. **Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 25 cts.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor and a better keeper. **Qt. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, qt. 25 cts.

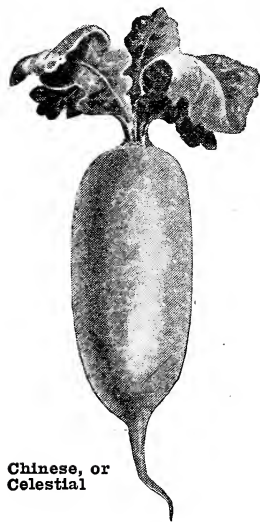
BERMUDA ONION SETS —Grown from imported Tenerife grown seeds. **WHITE BERMUDA.**—Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25c.



Extra Early White Pearl.

RADISH

Winter Radishes —Slower in growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. The quality is not so dependent on quick growth as with other sorts, but they should have a good, light, mellow soil for best results. Sow during August, September or early October half an inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out. When freezing weather comes on take them up and pack in sand in a cool cellar or bury them outside, and they will keep all winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds sows an acre.



Chinese, or
Celestial

Chinese, or Celestial —Always crisp, mild and juicy, and undoubtedly the finest of all extra large, pure white radishes. Grows from 12 to 15 inches long and fully 5 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Rose China Winter —Cylindrical in shape; of medium size; bright deep rose-colored skin. The flesh is white, very solid and of the very finest quality. The most popular of all the winter radishes; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Long Black Spanish —One of the latest and hardest varieties. Has dark brown skin; oblong in shape, holding its thickness throughout. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Long White Spanish —Differs from Long Black Spanish only in color of skin. Flesh white, firm and pungent; 6 to 8 inches long. Keeps like a turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Other Well-Known Radishes

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION, SEE OUR SPRING CATALOG

All of the following varieties should be sown in cold-frames to afford protection during severe winter weather; or they may be sown in hot-beds at intervals during the winter. By growing in hot-beds fresh radishes may be had throughout the winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill.

	By Mail, Pkt.	By Mail, Oz.	By Mail, Postpaid, ¼ lb.	By Mail, Postpaid, lb.	By Express, Pkt.	By Express, Oz.	By Express, Postpaid, ¼ lb.	By Express, Postpaid, lb.
Extra Early White Tipped Scarlet	.05	.12	.35	1.10	1.00			
Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			
Crimson Giant	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50			
Extra Early Scarlet Globe	.05	.15	.40	1.35	1.25			
Early White Turnip	.05	.15	.40	1.50	1.40			
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	.05	.15	.40	1.35	1.25			
French Breakfast	.05	.15	.40	1.50	1.40			
Chartier Long Scarlet	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			
Wood's Early Frame	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			
Brightest Long Scarlet	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			
Long White Icicle	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50			
White Strasburg	.05	.15	.40	1.35	1.25			
Mixed Turnip Radishes	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			
Mixed Long Radishes	.05	.12	.35	1.25	1.15			

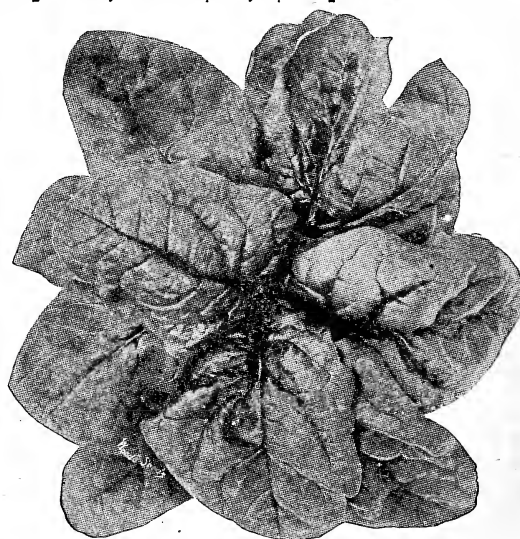
TOMATO

June Pink	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Spark's Earliana	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Chalk's Jewel	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Bonnie Best	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Early Acme	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Beauty (our improved strain)	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Perfection	.05	.25	.85	2.85	2.75
Paragon	.05	.25	.85	2.85	2.75
Favorite	.05	.25	.85	2.85	2.75
Dwarf Champion	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Wood's Improved Trophy	.05	.25	.85	2.85	2.75
Livingston's Globe	.05	.30	1.00	3.60	3.50
Matchless	.05	.25	.85	2.85	2.75
Success	.05	.25	.90	3.10	3.00
Stone	.05	.25	.75	2.60	2.50
Livingston's Coreless	.05	.30	1.00	3.60	3.50

BRIMMER—Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Rhubarb Roots

—In November set out 4 feet apart in rich soil in a shaded place, using plenty of stable manure. Keep the ground loose and mulch with straw or leaves so as to retain the moisture. Protect with manure during winter. By mail, postpaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; 50 for \$3.50; \$6.50 per 100.



SPINACH

For fall use sow in August or September; for winter or spring sow from the end of September till December—one inch deep, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 lbs., one acre.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale —The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

Long Season —A splendid spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.

Long Standing —An improved strain of excellent quality for both spring and fall sowing. After reaching maturity it remains in condition longer than most kinds. Leaves comparatively smooth and very dark rich green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

Round Thick Leaved —Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Late cabbage, cauliflower and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, early cauliflower and early cabbage during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety as closely resembling it as possible.

LATE CABBAGE—By mail 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE—By mail 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE—By mail 40 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER—By mail \$1.10 per 100 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

SAGE—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

THYME—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 17.

RHUBARB ROOTS—See top of this page.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Sow Rutabagas in July and early August, and earth up as they grow.

TO KEEP FOR WINTER.—Store in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep into the winter.

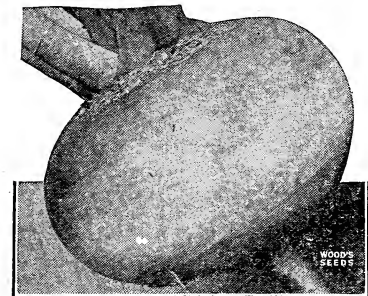
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds sows one acre in drills; 2 pounds one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 pounds to an acre.

Milan Turnips —The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe —An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

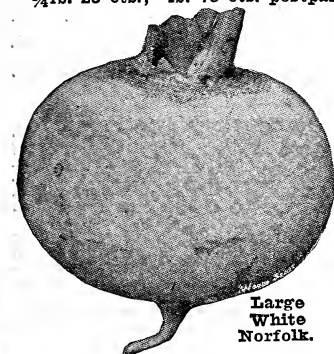
with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties, and the best seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like the Early-Red or Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.



Large White Norfolk.

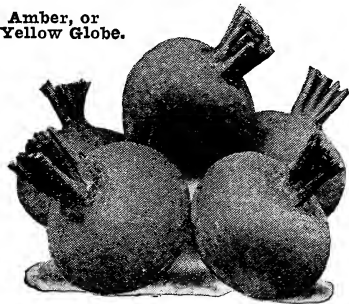
LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—Very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.



PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Mixed Turnip Seeds —A fine home garden mixture of all varieties on this page. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

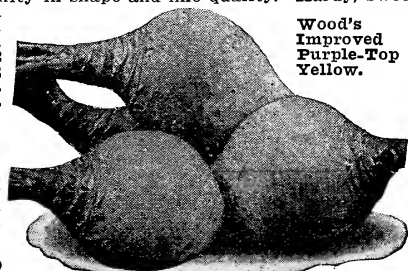
SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

RUTA BAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow —An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

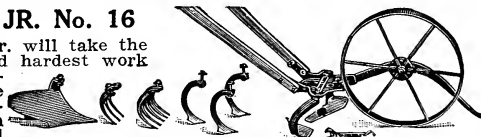
PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

PLANET JR. No. 16

A Planet Jr. will take the drudgery and hardest work out of gardening, and make it a real pleasure. Look on page 30 and select the one that suits you best, and you will thank us for telling you about them.



FLOWER SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

For Full Descriptions See Annual Catalog

HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 65c.
AQUILEGIA, or **COLUMBINE**.—Double and Single Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.
CALLIOPHIS.—Lanceolata, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
CANTERBURY BELLS.—Single, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. Double, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c. Calycanthema, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.
CARNATION.—Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.50. Finest German Double Mixed, pkt. 15c. Marguerite, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c. Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.
CENTAUREA.—Margarita, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c. Gymnocarpa, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Japanese, pkt. 15c.
DAISY.—Shasta, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.
DAISY, DOUBLE.—Pure White, pkt. 5c. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.
DIANTHUS or **PINK**.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c. Double Fringed Pinks, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c. Fireball, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c. Double China and Double Japan, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

DIGITALIS.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Bush, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
GAILLARDIA.—Grandiflora, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
GYPSOPHILA.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
HOLLYHOCK.—Double Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c. Allegany, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c. Double Everblooming, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c. Single Everblooming, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.
KENT WORTH IVY.—Pkt. 5c.
LARKSPUR.—Perennial, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.
LYCHNIS.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.
MALLOW MARVEL.—Giant Flowering. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.
POFFY.—Iceland, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c. Oriental, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
PYRETHRUM.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
ROSE CAMPION.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
STOKESIA CYANEA.—Pkt. 10c.
SUNFLOWER.—Perennial, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.
SWEET WILLIAM.—Single Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c. Double Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

TENDER PERENNIALS

ABUTILON.—Mixed colors, pkt. 10c.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.—Pkt. 15c.
VINCA.—Rosea and Alba, each, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

WALLFLOWER.—Single Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. Double Mixed, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER.—Ostrich Plume, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c. Giant Comet.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c. Wood's Superb Mixture.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c; oz. \$3.00. German Quilled, or China.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c. Peony Flowered Perfection.—Pure White and Pink, each, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c. Semple's Branching.—Pure White, Pink, Blue and Dark Scarlet, each, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c. Comet.—Pure White, Light Blue, Crimson, and Pink, each, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c. Victoria.—Pure White, Pink, Light Blue and Dark Scarlet, each, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c.
ABRONIA.—For rockeries, pkt. 5c.
ACROCLINIUM.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
AGERATUM.—Mexicanum, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.
ALYSSEUM.—Sweet, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c. Little Gem, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c. Little Dorrit, pkt. 7c; ¼ oz. 20c.
CACALIA.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.
CALENDULA.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.
CALLIOPHIS.—Golden Wave, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c. Tiger Flower and Fire King, each, pkt. 10c.
CANDYTUTT.—Empress, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c. White Rocket, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.
CATCHFLY.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

CENTAUREA.—Cyanus, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
CENTRANTHUS.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Evening Star, pkt. 10c. Morning Star, pkt. 10c. Mixed varieties, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c. Double Early Flowering, pkt. 15c.
CLARKIA.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.
COCKSCOMB.—Tall Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c. Plumbed Varieties, mixed, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c. Variegated Leaved, pkt. 25c.
DAISY.—African, pkt. 10c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.
FEVERFEW.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.
GAILLARDIA.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.
GILIA.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.
GLOBE AMARANTH.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
GODETIA.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.
HELICHRYSUM.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.
HIBISCUS.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
ICE PLANT.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
JOB'S TEARS.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.
KOCHIA or **BURNING BUSH**.—Pkt. 5c.
LARKSPUR.—Annual, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.
LINUM.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
MARIGOLD.—African and French, each, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.
MARVEL OF PERU.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
MIGNONETTE.—Sweet, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c. Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c. Defiance and Matchet, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.
NASTURTIUM.—Separate colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c. Wood's Fearless Mixtures, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

NEMOPHILA.—Pkt. 5c.
NICOTIANA SANDERAE.—Pkt. 5c.
NIGELIA.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
PHLOX.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.
GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.—Separate Colors, pure white, rose pink, scarlet, yellow, and dark purple, each, pkt. 10c. Grandiflora Mixed Colors, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.
POFFY.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c. Special Single Mixture and Special Double Mixture, Admiral Double Scarlet, Tulip, King Edward and Shirley, each, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c. Featherball, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. Carnation Flowered and Peony Flowered, each, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.
PRIMROSE.—Evening, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.
RUBECKIA.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
SCABIOSA, or **MOURNING BRIDE**.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
SUMMER FIR.—Pkt. 10c.
SWEET SULTAN.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
VERBENA.—Mixed, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c. Mammoth Mixed, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00. Mammoth White, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; Defiance, pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.
VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.
WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
ZINNIA.—Double Mixed, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c. Grandiflora Mixed, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. 75c. Curled and Crested, Miniature, Tom Thumb and Striped or Zebra, each, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.
WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.



Wood's Royal Pansies.

Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; 1/4oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

PLANT IN THE FALL
FOR THE EARLIEST AND
LARGEST BLOOMS

PANSY MIXTURES

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; 1/4oz. 60 cts.; 1/4oz. \$1.00.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in an endless variety. Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. for 65 cts.; 1/4oz. \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 8 cts.; 1/4oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE SOWS
25 FEET OF ROW

Fall Sowings Give Earliest Blooms and a Longer Blooming Season

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

SPENCER VARIETIES

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4lb. \$1.00.

Afterglow.—Standard violet blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue.

Bertrand Deal (Rosy Lilac).—Makes a fine cut flower; an exquisite variety.

Captain of the Blues (Pure Purple).—The margin of the petals is marbled.

Countess Spencer.—Soft rose-pink, shading deeper at the edges.

Gladys Unwin.—Large bold bright pink. The grandest of all pink varieties.

Helen Lewis.—Large orange salmon pink with bright orange standard.

Ling Edward Spencer.—The best pure red Spencer; nearly two inches across.

King White.—A perfectly finished unusually large pure white.

Margaret Atlee.—Apricot pink on cream ground; a larger flower.

Masterpiece.—Lavender; flowers extra large and wavy.

Nubian.—Beautiful rich deep chocolate; fine waved flower of unusual size.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; 1/4lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink).—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Black Knight.—Deep maroon, almost black; large size, open form.

Coccinea (Red).—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct new shade.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—Beautiful shell-shaped flower, extra large.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue).—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—Deep primrose yellow; extra large flower.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—A fine extra large flower.

Lady, Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—Best of the lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Nelson (Navy Blue).—A fine deep rich navy blue; very attractive.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink).—Richest orange pink, delicately shaded with rose.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple).—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large.

Prima Donna (Pink).—A clear and soft shade; three flowers to the stem.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet).—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The stems, 12 to 14 inches long, usually bear 3 or 4 blooms which, under favorable conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

Perennial or **Everlasting Sweet Peas.**—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

Wood's Special Mixture

—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. A blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation; no dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed

—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.

Cupid Sweet Peas

—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 in. high and forming a mass 1 1/2 feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

**POISONS
CANNOT BE
SENT BY MAIL**

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale.)—The most effective and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our mixture retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. It gives the fruit and foliage added color and smooth skin. **For Fall and Spring Spraying:** after the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. **For Summer Spraying:** use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codling moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. **For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits,** use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. **Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon \$1.00; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.50; barrel, \$13.50.**

Soluble Oil —Severe cases of scale, leaf-roller and peach lecanium that resist the action of lime-sulphur can easily be controlled by soluble oil. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. **Qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25.**



Bordeaux Mixture —This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready to use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. **One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart 45 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50; 10 gals. \$9.00. Barrel lots, write for quotations.**

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol. —Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. By express, lb. 18 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.**

Sulphur —For making Lime-Sulphur Sprav. for mildew and plant mites. **By mail postpaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. By express, lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65.**

Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent. water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **¼-lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$11.00.**

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. **¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50.**

Kerosene Emulsion —For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose Scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. **Qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 70 cts.; gallon, \$1.10; 5 gals. \$4.75.**

Hellebore —For worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, and safer to use when vegetables and fruits are nearly ripe. Dissolve 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water. **Lb. 50 cts.**

Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail postpaid, **5-lb. pkg. 60 cts. By express or freight, 45 cts. per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.** Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 15 cts.; large dusters, 60 cts.



Fish Oil Soap (Generally called **Whale Oil Soap**) —Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00. By express lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.**



Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. **By mail postpaid, lb. 28 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 57 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 76 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.59. By express or freight, lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 45 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.25.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Lemon Oil Insecticide —The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. **Directions on each can. By mail postpaid, ½ pt. 37 cts.; pint 60 cts.; qt. \$1.10. By express, ½ pt. 30 cts.; pint 50 cts.; qt. 90 cts.**

Black Leaf 40 For Sucking Insects. —Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. **1 oz. bottle 25 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.75. Cannot be mailed.**

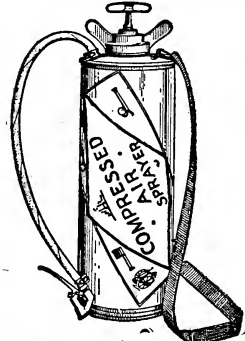


Thy-Cresol —A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles, 30 cts. postpaid; by express, 25 cts. 50 cts. postpaid; by express, 40 cts. Quart 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gallon, \$2.50.**

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.**

Sterlingworth Fly Driver —A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tormented by insects is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. Highly concentrated—one quart making two gallons by adding water, bringing the cost to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. **Per quart 75 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.25.**

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur. Galvanized Steel Tank, \$6.50; Brass Tank, \$10.00. Extra Nozzles, \$1.50 each.



Compressed Air Sprayer

ting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. By express, \$4.00. 4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts.

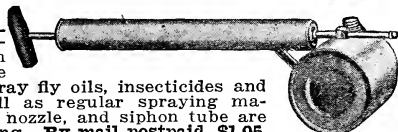
Hand Sprayer



Hand Sprayer.

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. By express, 50 cts.

Continuous Sprayer



Continuous.

Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail postpaid, \$1.05. By express, 90 cts.

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. The pump has 1½ inch brass plunger, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, lever shut-off, Vermorel nozzle, 8 ft. of hose and 8-ft. extension pipe. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$21.50.

Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray

Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

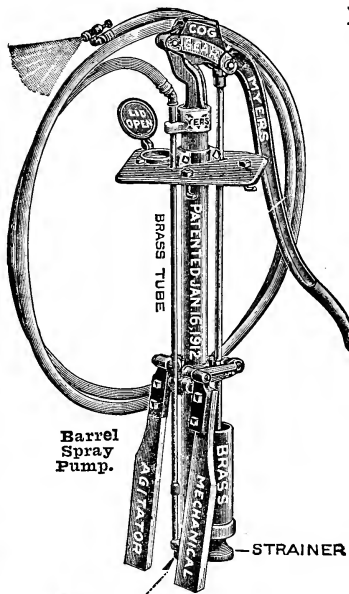
from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 180 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 3½ ft. of hose, extension pipe and strainer. Price, \$8.50.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. Price, \$6.00.



Auto Spray No. 5.



Barrel Spray Pump.

PAT JET-AGITATOR

VERMOREL NOZZLE—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. \$1.00 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

RUBBER HOSE—¾-inch (for bucket pump) 16 cts. per foot; ½-inch (for barrel, Auto Spray No. 5, compressed air and wheelbarrow sprayers), 18 cts. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ½ inch sizes, 10 cts. each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 30 cts. each; by mail, 33 cts.

Feeny Dust Gun

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$2.65. By express, \$2.50.



Feeny Dust Gun.

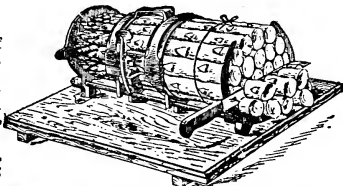
Dry Powder Duster

Distributes any dry powder like Dry Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot and Paris Green, to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on two rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Price, \$9.75.

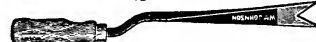


Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.00. By express, \$2.75.



Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide.



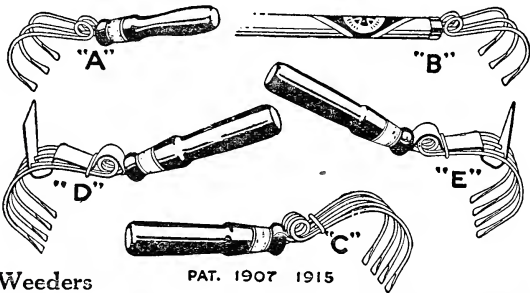
By mail postpaid, 40 cts.; \$3.65 per doz. By express, 35 cts. each; dozen \$3.50.

Jute String

—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Use it instead of raffia, which cannot now be had. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.35.

Jacket Cans

—We buy in carload lots; you get the benefit of quantity purchase. Price includes corks. 1-gal. size, 40c; 2-gal. 50c; 3-gal. 60c; 5-gal. 75c; 10-gal. \$1.25.



Weeders

PAT. 1907 1915

Style	Full Length.	Handle.	Postpaid.	By Express
Style A—	9 inches	5 inches	25c	20c
Style B—	20 inches	16 inches	35c	25c
Style C—	10 inches	5 inches	35c	30c
Style D—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c
Style E—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c

Lang's Hand Weeder

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 25 cts.; by express, 20 cts.

**Mole Tran** —Self Setting.

The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.00; by express, 50 cts.

**Spading Forks** 3 Time.

Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 35c; by express, 30c.

**Four Time**

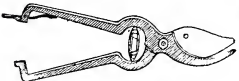
English—Extra strong and well made; blued steel blade 6 inches long, 3 1/2 ins. wide. There

Steel.

English.

is no better trowel made. By mail postpaid, 25 cts.; by express, 20 cts.

American—Blade and shank made of cold rolled steel; blade 6 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. A good serviceable trowel, but not as sturdy as our English trowel. By mail postpaid, 20c; by express, 15c.

**PRUNING SHEARS**

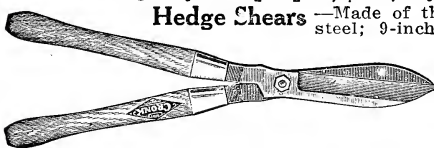
For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.

Universal—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong volute spring. By mail postpaid, 85 cts.; by express, 75 cts.

Richmond—We recommend this shear without hesitation. The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality; highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.35; by express, \$1.25.

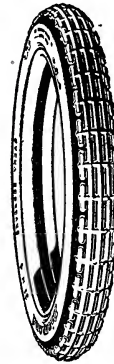
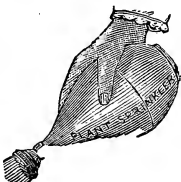
Hedge Shears

Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By express, \$2.50.



Scolley Plant Sprinkler—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. By mail postpaid, \$1.25; by express, \$1.15.

MOSS For florists and for shipping plants. By mail postpaid, lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. By freight or express, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. for 50c; bale, \$3.50.

**Diamond Tires**

A Good Tire with a Good Name at a Low Price, with Adjustments Made on a 6,000-Mile Basis.

DIAMOND TIRES have an established national reputation and are the most popular of all makes, more than 2,000,000 being in use daily. They are not "cheap," but are economical, the first cost being the lowest of any standard tire; they are guaranteed free from imperfections in material and workmanship, and adjustments are made on a 6,000-mile basis.

DIAMOND GRAY INNER TUBES are made from tough, gray rubber that has wonderful wear-resistance, retain their life and elasticity for thousands of miles—in practice, for years—and can be patched any number of times and still give perfect service.

Our firm uses twenty-three auto-trucks and automobiles. Using so many enables us to buy in wholesale lots at low prices, and we are giving our friends the benefit of our large purchases.

Let Your Next Tire Be a Diamond

	Retail Price	Our Price	Inner Tubes	
	War Tax	including	By Exp.	By Mail.
	not included.	War Tax.		
30x3	Smooth.....	13.20		
30x3	Non-Skid.....	15.10	2.35	2.45
30x3 1/2	Non-Skid.....	19.15	2.65	2.75
32x3 1/2	Non-Skid.....	22.40	3.10	3.20
31x4	Non-Skid.....	29.95	3.80	3.90
32x4	Non-Skid.....	30.45	3.95	4.10
33x4	Non-Skid.....	32.00	4.10	4.25
32x4	Non-Skid.....	32.65	4.25	4.40

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and cannot see how we could do without them.

DRILLS

No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$18.00.

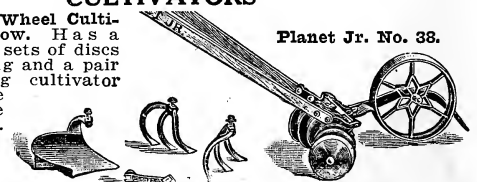
No. 4 Drill opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$19.00.

No. 31 Drill plants in drills any depth you like, and like No. 4 the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The cultivating attachments are a cultivating steel to open rows, a 5-prong cultivator for deep or shallow work; 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price, \$12.50.

CULTIVATORS

No. 38. Single Wheel Cultivator and Plow. Has a large plow, 2 sets of discs for cultivating and a pair of 3-prong cultivator teeth. A fine outfit for the small garden. Price, \$8.00.

Planet Jr. No. 38.

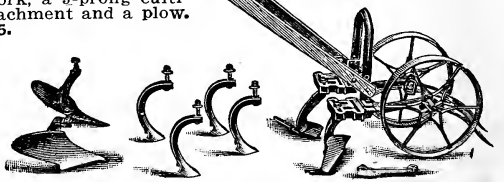


No. 16. Single Wheel Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$10.00.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$8.25.

No. 19 Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow. Price, \$5.75.

Planet Jr. No. 12.



No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$12.00.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$3.50.

POULTRY FOODS

PRICES FLUCTUATE. The prices named below are our prices at this date. Price of Poultry Foods are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advance prices.

Wood's Poultry Grain Food This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$3.90.



Hollybrook Scratching Food—This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.20; 100-lb. bag, \$4.20.

Wood's Scratch Food—An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.10; 100-lb. bag, \$4.30.

Hollybrook Forcing Food—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100-lb. \$3.65.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100-lb. bag, \$3.65.

Hollybrook Developing Food—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.20; 100-lb. bag, \$4.15.

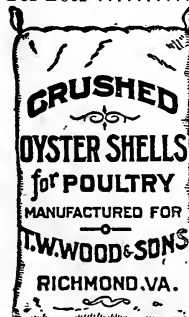
Hollybrook Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash containing all the elements necessary for egg production, and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100-lb. bag, \$3.70.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—Containing Cracked Corn.—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, Hemp and other grains, especially prepared for pigeons. 50-lb. bag, \$2.40; 100-lb. bag, \$4.65. Containing no Corn, at \$4.85 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Food—A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.35.

Hollybrook Rabbit Food—Rabbits, like other animals, require a mixed diet in order to maintain health; that is, consisting of some green stuff or roots and some grain. We put up three mixtures approved by rabbit breeders. One for general use containing cracked corn, oats, barley and wheat. One for breeding does, to be used one meal a day with the general purpose feed and green stuff, consisting of corn meal, barley meal, oatmeal and bran, to which can be added a small proportion of tea leaves after they leave the table, and one for young rabbits consisting of cracked corn, cracked barley, and bran. Care should be taken that green feed given young rabbits is not wet when fed and not fed too liberally. If there is a shortage of green feed, we recommend feeding Alfalfa meal, which we can supply. Prices:

	10 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.
For Young Rabbits.....	60c	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
For General Use.....	50c	1.20	2.10	3.90
For Does.....	60c	1.25	2.25	4.00



Crushed Oyster Shells—It is needless for us to enlarge upon the poultryman the value of Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an egg-shell maker and general promoter of good health. These oyster shells are thoroughly cleaned and free from dirt and dust. We can offer these oyster shells in two sizes—poultry size and chick size.

POULTRY SIZE—15 lbs. 30 cts.; 50 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.15.

CHICK SIZE—15 lbs. 30 cts.; 50 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25.

Mica Spar Cubical Grit—No poultryman can afford to be without grit, as the health of your poultry depends upon their digestion. Mica Spar Cubical Grit is composed of Silica, Aluminum, Magnesium, Sodium, Lime and Iron, and is one of the best grits known. Put up in three sizes. Price: 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. 30 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.45. Special price in 500-lb. lots.

Hollybrook Meat Scraps—A Standard Meat Food for Poultry of All Ages.—For success and

profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand we are in position to supply **Hollybrook Meat Scraps**, which contain from 40 to 50 per cent protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price, 10 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100-lb. bag, \$5.25.



Darling's Meat Crisps—A clean, wholesome, meat concentrate for poultry. Guaranteed to contain 75 per cent protein and will keep perfectly under any condition where ground grain will remain sweet. Darling's Meat Scraps is uniformly ground in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse. Price postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 45 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 88 cts. Price, by express, 3-lb. pkg. 35 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 70 cts.

Blood Meal—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with cornmeal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, \$1.50; 25-lb. bag, \$2.50; 50-lb. bag, \$4.75; 100-lb. bag, \$9.25.

Poultry Bone—Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with cornmeal or bran and fed every other day; on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium, or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 70 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.75; 100-lb. bag, \$5.00.

Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg-production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.45; 100-lb. bag, \$2.75.

Pin Head Oats—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, \$1.00; 25-lb. bag, \$2.25; 50-lb. bag, \$3.25; 100-lb. bag, \$6.00.

CRACKED CORN—50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

KAFFIR CORN—50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

MILO MAIZE—50-lb. bag, \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.65.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—50-lb. bag, \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

WHITE OATS FOR SPROUTING—\$1.00 per bushel.

FLAX SEED—Per lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.25.

SUNFLOWER—Lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$2.25; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

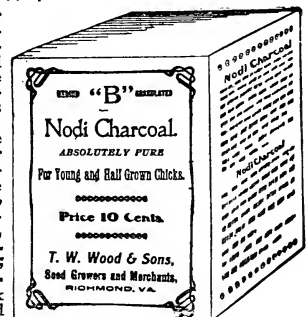
HEMP—Lb. 14 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.20.

BUCKWHEAT—Bushel (48 lbs.), \$2.30.

Charcoal—No poultry raiser can afford to be without

out charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half-grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper-lined bags. Postpaid, 2-lb. cartons, 25 cts.; By express, 2-lb. cartons, 20 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$2.00.

I have been using Hollybrook Chick Feed and Hollybrook Forcing Feed for four years, and I consider them real Life Insurance for young chickens.—L. C. DRAPER, Halifax County, North Carolina, April, 1919.



STERLING POULTRY REMEDIES



Sterling Egg Maker—This is a meat food and a tonic conditioner that makes hens lay. It is compounded according to a scientific formula and contains animal protein and nitrogenous extracts in a highly concentrated form. This condimental food takes the place of insect life, when bugs, worms, etc., which are natural animal food, cannot be obtained. It will shorten the moulting period, bring on an early egg production and keep up the fowl's strength. At first feed every day at the rate of two table spoons to a quart of meal or wet food, afterward two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. **PRICE, 2½-lb. pkg. 35 cts. POSTPAID. BY EXPRESS, 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.**

Sterling Lice Powder This preparation is carefully compounded and contains no carbolic acid or other chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs. It is easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nest of setting hens without injuring the young chicks or eggs. Vermin will weaken the fowl and make them susceptible to all diseases, which reduces the egg production, also the vitality. For lice on cattle and fleas on dogs, **Sterling Lice Powder** is a most effective remedy. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box 33 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.20. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.00.**

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer **Sterling Lice Paint** is a scientifically compounded preparation for killing lice, mites and their parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. For poultry it is simply used by sprinkling or spraying on the roosts, which form a vapor or gas of the same weight as the air, which hovers about the bodies of the fowls while they sleep, penetrating the feathers and killing all the insects there. Directions for use on every can. **PRICE: 1-qt. can 40 cts. each; 2-qt. can 70 cts. each; 1-gal. can \$1.10 BY EXPRESS.**

Sterling Disinfectant Is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. **1-qt. can 60 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75, BY EXPRESS.**

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER

is Life to Chickens and Turkeys; Death to Hawks. —Feed your chicks on Macnair's Chicken Powder, and if these barn yard pests eat a chick which has been fed on it they will surely die. On account of the peculiar construction of the stomachs of these animals, what is life to chicks and turkeys is death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Diarrhoea. **PRICE, sample package, postpaid, 41 cts. Large package (not mailable), 35 cts. BY EXPRESS.**

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. **PRICE POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 35 cts. each.**

CYPHERS POULTRY REMEDIES

Remedy No. 1.—For Bronchitis.
Remedy No. 2.—For Colds when accompanied by watery discharge from eyes.
Remedy No. 3.—For Chicken Pox.
Remedy No. 5.—For Chronic Roup and all forms of Canker.
Remedy No. 7.—For Ulcers and Diseases of the Skin.
Remedy No. 8.—For Rheumatism and Cramps.
Remedy No. 9.—For Worms.
Remedy No. 10.—For Diseases of Egg Organs.
PRICE POSTPAID, 27 cts. each; BY EXPRESS 25 cts. each.

Cyphers' Lice Powder —An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 15-oz. box 31 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.20. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.; 100-oz. box \$1.00.**

Cyphers' Lice Paint —For painting roosts. **1-qt. can 25 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00 BY EXPRESS.**

Napcreol —For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. **1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50 BY EXPRESS.**



Sterling Roup Remedy —Roup is a deadly disease, but if taken in its early stages with the use of our **Sterling Roup Remedy**, you will prevent much loss among your poultry. When first you detect any signs of frothiness or bubbles in the corner of the eyes, or sneezing, snuffles, or a water discharge from the eyes and nostrils, you should not lose time in separating these fowls from the rest of the flock. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size, 31 cts.; large size, 56 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.**



Sterling Cholera Remedy

—Sterling Cholera Remedy is one of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. **PRICE POSTPAID, 56 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 50 cts.**

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A guaranteed remedy for young chicks and for dysentery, diarrhoea and all bowel troubles in full-grown fowls. It is the old original White Diarrhoea Powder. It is used in the drink of the fowls and chicks. They take their own medicine. We know of nothing to equal it. Keep the remedy on hand and use some in the "little fellows' drink when they are two days old. **PRICE, trial size 25 cts. POSTPAID; box sufficient for several flocks 50 cts. POSTPAID.**



Sterlingworth Water Glass This preparation is put up especially for preserving eggs. Eggs put down in this solution will keep fresh for ten months. One gallon makes sufficient solution for 50 dozen eggs. **Price: 1-qt. can 40 cts. each; 1-gal. can \$1.00 each.**

Rust Haven's Climax Condition Powder A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. Also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses. **PRICE POSTPAID, 13-oz. pkg. 33 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.18; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.74. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 13-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 32-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 8-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 20-lb. pkg. \$3.50.**

Rust's Soluble Roup Powder —An excellent remedy for fowls and pigeons. **PRICE POSTPAID, 4-oz. box 31 cts.; 9-oz. box, 56 cts.; 20-oz. box, \$1.08. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 4-oz. box, 25 cts.; 9-oz. box, 50 cts.; 20-oz. box, \$1.00.**

Rust's Havens Roup Pills —These pills act directly upon the glands and mucous membrane, allay all tendency to fever and carry off all morbid matter from the system. **PRICE POSTPAID, 50 pills in box, 31 cts.; box of 112 pills, 56 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.06. PRICE BY EXPRESS, box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.**

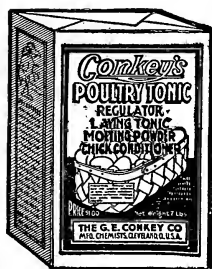
Rust's Lice Killing Powder —Contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching when fowls or nests are dusted with it. Directions on each box. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. box 16 cts.; 16-oz. box 33 cts.; 48-oz. box 62 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. box 10 cts.; 16-oz. box 25 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts.**

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys germs, vermin and bad odors. **1-qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.**

CARBOLA The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. **Trial pkg., postpaid, 35 cts., by express 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. by express \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. by express \$2.00; 50-lb. pkg. \$4.00.**

POULTRY MUSTARD —Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. **Price, by express, 1½-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$4.50.**

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES



Conkey's Poultry Tonic A high quality tonic, egg maker, and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Contains no filler—and no cayenne pepper or other harmful ingredient. Helps nature do its work in a natural, normal way. Does not over stimulate. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 1½-lb. pkg. 38 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 72 cts.; 12-lb. pail, \$1.70. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 1½-lb. pkg. 30 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12-lb. pail, \$1.40; 25-lb. pail, \$2.75.**

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

—A penetrating salve that rapidly destroys the mites causing the scaly growth. Also desirable for brightening up the legs of show birds. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 36 cts.; PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 30 cts.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment —For destroying the murderous head louse. Comes in tube form. **PRICE POSTPAID, 15 cts. and 30 cts.**

Conkey's Lice Powder —A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. **PRICE POSTPAID, 5-oz. pkg. 21 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 36 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 72 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.60. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 5-oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 30 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.20.**

Conkey's Lice Liquid —A powerful liquid for use in spraying the poultry house. Rids the house of mites if used consistently. 1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 75 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50. **EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Conkey's Nox-i-cide —An all-round disinfectant, germicide and insecticide. Emulsifies in water and is so powerful that a small quantity accomplishes remarkable results. Desirable for use in the house, poultry house, or stable. 1 pt. 40 cts.; 1 qt. 70 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.50. **EXPRESS EXTRA.**

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy —To be given to young chicks from the first drink until they are three weeks old. Aids wonderfully in preventing the development of this dread disease. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Roup Remedy —Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size, 36 cts.; medium size, 66 cts.; large size, \$1.28. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size, 30 cts.; medium size, 60 cts.; large size, \$1.20.**

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy —A penetrating healing oil in the bronchial tubes. Stops the rattling and effort to breathe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 66 cts.; PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 60 cts.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy —For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. Given in drinking water quickly overcomes the diseased, feverish condition. **PRICE, POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy

Package contains salve for application on sores and a blood purifying tonic. Easily applied. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.**

Conkey's Gape Remedy —Consists of a sneezing powder for sprinkling over the chicks and a tonic for strengthening the entire system. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.**

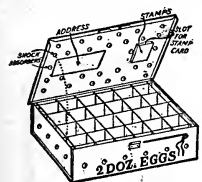
Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food

Is a well balanced, carefully made food, that will bring results. It supplies buttermilk to the chicks in dry form with only the water eliminated. The rich, pure buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chick. The lactic acid acts as a preventative measure against disease; the buttermilk and grains make the chick grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 1-lb. pkg. 23 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 47 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 83 cts. PRICE, BY EXPRESS, 1-lb. pkg. 15 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 35 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 65 cts.**



EGG BOXES AND CARRIERS

Metal Egg Crates

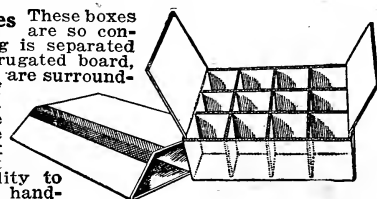


For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—These boxes are made for continued use, being very strongly constructed but light in weight. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs. The crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing.

	Each.	Each.	Dozen.
	Postpaid.	By Exp.	By Exp.
2-doz. size.....	.93	.85	10.00
3-doz. size.....	1.10	1.00	11.25
4-doz. size.....	1.35	1.25	14.00
6-doz. size.....	1.87	1.75	19.50

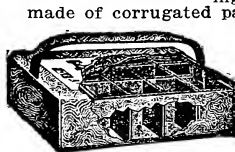
Parcel Post Egg Boxes

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board, and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured, as the box possesses sufficient strength and durability to stand the usual rough handling in transit.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Express.
1-dozen size.....	\$0.18	\$0.12	\$1.55	\$1.35
2-dozen size.....	.22	.16	2.05	1.75
3-dozen size.....	.28	.20	2.67	2.25
4-dozen size.....	.32	.24	3.21	2.75
5-dozen size.....	.38	.28	3.80	3.25
6-dozen size.....	.45	.35	4.77	4.35

Eyrie Egg Boxes



—Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low.

Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Express.
15-egg size.....	\$.26	\$.20	\$2.50	\$2.25
30-egg size.....	.37	.29	3.65	3.25

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crate

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz. complete, ready for shipment.



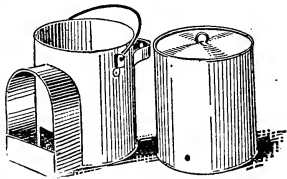
Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Express.	Per Doz., By Express.
3-doz. egg size.....	\$.47	\$.35	\$3.50
6-doz. egg size.....	.54	.40	3.75
9-doz. egg size.....	.61	.45	4.50
12-doz. egg size.....	.68	.50	4.75
15-doz. egg size.....	.75	.55	5.00
30-doz. egg size.....	1.35	1.00	8.50

POULTRY FOUNTAINS AND FEEDERS

The Use of These Sanitary Feeding and Watering Devices Insures Your Poultry Against Disease

The Duplex Fountains

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fountain, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **Price, postpaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.00 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.27 each.** **Price by express, 1-gal. size, 90 cts. each; 2-gal. size, \$1.15 each.**



Standard Wall Fountains

are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **PRICE POSTPAID, 2-qt. size 81 cts.; 1-gallon size 93 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.20; PRICE BY EXPRESS, 2-qt. size 75 cts.; 1-gallon size 85 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.10.**



Drop Bottom Wall Fountains

These drop-bottom drinking fountains are new, and made of No. 23-gauge galvanized steel. The bottom can be swung open with one hand, as it is secured by one spring in the front, while most fountains have a spring on each side, requiring both hands to open; even then they are opened with considerable trouble. The rod which extends through the hinge of the drop bottom is made of solid brass, preventing possibility of rust or of breaking off. **PRICE POSTPAID, 2-qt. size 85 cts. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 2-qt. size 75 cts.**



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains

are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size 41 cts.; medium size 48 cts.; large size 58 cts.; PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size 35 cts.; medium size 40 cts.; large size 50 cts.**



Peerless Wall Fountains

are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, 1-qt. size 46 cts.; 5-qt. size 85 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.39. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 1-qt. size 40 cts.; 5-qt. size 75 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.25.**



TO SNAP ON
A MASON JAR



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **Price, postpaid, 26 cts. each. Price by express, 20 cts. each.**

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS

—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 30 cts.**

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE

—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 50 cts.**



I have used your Hollybrook Laying Food for the past two seasons, and have found it entirely satisfactory. Am feeding it to my White Orpingtons, and also using it on our R. I. Reds, which are kept on another farm. It is a great egg producer, and I expect to continue its use.—**DR. JENNESS MORRILL, Pitt Co., N. C., April 25, 1919.**

Your Hollybrook Chick Food has given me entire satisfaction. My chickens have thrived and done better this spring than I have ever had them to do. I also find your Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy good.—**MRS. T. H. DUGGER, Brunswick Co., Va., April 19, 1919.**

Sexton's Dry Food Hopper

—This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **Price, 12-qt. size \$1.50 each by express.**



JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER

—A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not



waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain sour milk or water. **Price POSTPAID, 41c each. By EXPRESS, 35c each.**

Grit and Shell Box

—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **PRICE POSTPAID, 85 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 75 cts. each; \$7.00 per doz.**



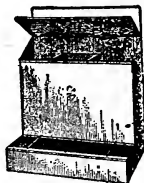
Standard Dry Food Hopper

—These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.12 each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.**



One-Two-Three Feeder

—For feeding Dry Mash Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **PRICE POSTPAID, small size \$1.10; large size \$1.50. PRICE BY EXPRESS, small size \$1.00; large size \$1.25.**



THE X-RAY EGG TESTER

—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose as well as the Practical Egg Tester. **PRICE POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 35 cts. each.**

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 35 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS, 2 for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.**

LICE KILLING NEST EGGS

—A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Place in the corner of the nest or under nesting materials, and they will keep the nest sweet and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.**



Champion Leg Bands

—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and **guaranteed to stay on.** This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **PRICE, 12 for 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts. POSTPAID.**

Celluloid Leg Bands

—Made in five colors—White, Black, Light Blue, Red and Yellow. Five sizes—Baby Chick, Pigeon, American, Mediterranean and Asiatic. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **PRICE, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 65 cts.; 100, \$1.00.**

Philadelphia Poultry Marker

—This marker is two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The sizes of holes punched are shown by the black dots printed at the side of this marker. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. **PRICE, each, 30 cts. POSTPAID.**

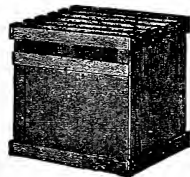
Perfect Poultry Punch

each, 56 cts.

—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **PRICE, POSTPAID, Price by Express, 50 cts. each.**

**Shipping Coops**

FOR FANCY POULTRY.—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes, as follows. Shipped knocked down.



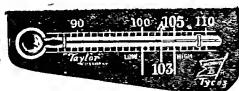
12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 1 bird size, 40 cts. each; \$4.25 per doz.
18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, 45 cts. each; \$4.75 per doz.
18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 3 bird size, 50 cts. each; \$5.50 per doz.
BY EXPRESS.

EXTRAS FOR STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

When ordering extras for either incubator or brooder, be sure and state size and style of machine; also the year manufactured. We carry the following in stock and can forward promptly:

Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **PRICE, 75 cts. POSTPAID.**

**Brooder Thermometers**

—Each, **POSTPAID, 75 cts.**

Incubator Hygrometers

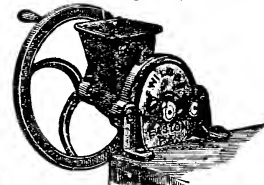
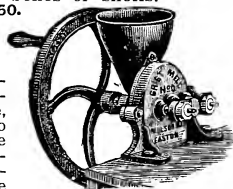
—Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." **\$2.00 each, POSTPAID.**

CONNECTING RODS. For Nos. 0, 1, 2, or 3 incubator, 50 cts. each postpaid.

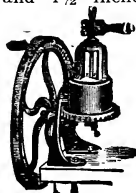
Blackhawk Grinding Mill —A most useful and substantial machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham Meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **PRICE, \$3.50.**

**Family Grist Mill**

—Made especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight, 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **PRICE, \$6.00 each.**

**Dry Bone and Shell Mill**

For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4½ inches long, with a balance wheel 20 ins. in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **Price, \$6.00.**



Mann's Green Bone Cutters —We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **No. 5-B, \$12.50; No. 7, on stand, \$18.50.**

WIRE HANGER FOR INCUBATOR THERMOMETER (state size of incubator), 30 cts. each postpaid.

LAMPS with burner and wick complete for No. 0 incubator, \$1.28 postpaid; by express, \$1.20 each. For No. 1 incubator, \$1.40 postpaid; by express, \$1.30 each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.70 postpaid; by express, \$1.60 each.

LAMP BOWLS without burner for No. 0 incubator, 88 cts. postpaid; by express, 80 cts. each. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.10 postpaid; by express, \$1.00 each.

LAMP BURNERS. For No. 0 incubator, 46 cts. postpaid; by express, 40 cts. each. For No. 1 incubator, 60 cts. postpaid; by express, 50 cts. each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubator, 75 cts. postpaid; by express, 65 cts. each.

TIN DISC AND WIRE (state size of incubator), 25 cts. each, postpaid.

LAMP WICKS. For Nos. 0 and 1 incubators, 25 cts. per doz. postpaid. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, 30 cts. per doz. postpaid.

BROODER LAMP complete with burner and wick for 1909 to 1918 brooder, \$1.38 postpaid; by express, \$1.30 each.

CONNECTING ROD FOR ADAPTABLE HOVER, 35 cts. each postpaid.

CYPHERS STANDARD INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

We are the authorized agents for Cyphers' Fire-Proofed Incubators and Brooders and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

PRICES OF CYPHERS' SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED INCUBATORS.

No. 1—144-egg size	\$32.75
No. 2—244-egg size	47.00
No. 3—390-egg size	56.00

Cyphers' Portable Hover	14.00
Cyphers' Adaptable Hover	14.00

PRICES OF CYPHERS' SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS.

Style A.—Outdoor, Self-Regulation. Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32x32 inches. \$23.00

Style B.—Outdoor (formerly Style A) Self-Regulating. Three Apartment Brooder and Colony House; size 32x64 ins. \$34.00

PRAIRIE BROODER. A most successful, convenient and economical indoor brooding device for small flocks. Suitable for all-year-round use in any well lighted room or apartment.

Base Section.....\$27.50 Upper Section.....\$18.50

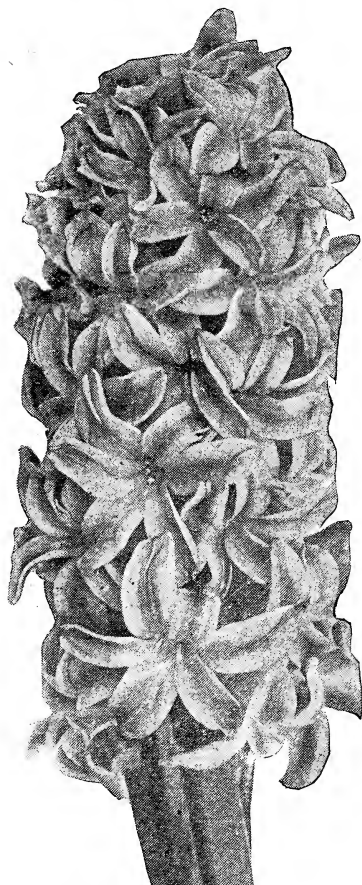
HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom in the Spring.
Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom, Strikingly Attractive
in Their Richness and Variety of Color. :: :: :: ::

CULTURE IN POTS.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decrease the blooming period.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.



Exhibition Single Hyacinth
La Grandesse.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths

A Selection of the Best Hyacinths in Cultivation — Single Hyacinths Give
Larger Flowers and Make Larger Spikes Than Double Hyacinths.

15 cts. each; \$1.70 per doz.; \$3.25 per 25; \$11.50 per 100, post-
paid. By express, \$1.60 per doz.; \$3.00 per 25; \$11.00 per 100.

SINGLE WHITE

Alba Superbissima.—A very fine white, tall spike.

Albertine.—Pure white, fine for forcing.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white; very large.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells; early.

La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.

L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white, large bells. Very early and one of the best whites for forcing.

Mt. Blanc.—Fine pure white, large spike.

Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine, large bells; early.

Voltaire.—Pale Waxy blush.

SINGLE BLUE AND PURPLE

Baron von Thuyll.—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.

Bleu Mourant.—Splendid violet-blue.

Charles Dickens.—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.

Czar Peter.—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss and easily forced.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue; large truss.

King of the Blues.—Dark Blue; large spike.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender; an unusually pretty shade.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Clear, sky-blue; fine spike of very large bells.

SINGLE RED AND PINK

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.

Gen. Pelissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss; early.

Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.

Gigantea.—Fine, light pink; large spike; small bells.

Lord Macaulay.—Deep carmine-pink with white eyes, extra large and compact spike.

Norma.—Very large bulb and easily forced in pots and glasses. Vigorous grower, producing very large spikes. Color, delicate flesh-colored pink.

Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright, red; popular.

SINGLE YELLOW

Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.

King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright yellow.

Sonora.—Orange-yellow, tinted rosy-salmon.

Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.

Collection of one of the above 30 kinds, \$3.75, postpaid. By express, \$3.50.

Select List of Named Hyacinths SECOND SIZE BULBS

THE SAME VARIETIES AS THE ABOVE

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Exhibition Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. Prices, all varieties: By mail, each 12 cts.; dozen, \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50; \$9.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, dozen, \$1.15; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.50.

FREESIA PURITY—One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas. Large Bulbs, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

WOOD'S EXHIBITION DOUBLE HYACINTHS

This List Embraces the Very Finest Double Varieties in Cultivation.

15 cts. each, \$1.70 per dozen, \$3.25 for 25, \$12.00 per 100, postpaid.

By express, \$1.60 per dozen, \$3.00 for 25, \$11.00 per 100.

DOUBLE WHITE

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.

La Virginité.—Very large spike; creamy white.

Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.

Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

DOUBLE RED AND PINK

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.

Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stems; color, salmon-pink, red center; very attractive.

Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.

Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.

DOUBLE BLUE

Bloksberg.—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues early.

Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.

Van Speyk.—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.

Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

DOUBLE YELLOW

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.

Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.

Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS \$2.00, POSTPAID. BY EXPRESS, \$1.85.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths, in Separate Colors

WOOD'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut flowers, or outdoor garden blooming in beds or borders.

SINGLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		By Express.
	Each.	Doz.	Doz. 100.
Red and Dark Red.....	\$0.07	\$0.75	\$0.65 \$5.00
Pink and Rosy.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
Pure White.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
White Shaded.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
Light Blue.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
Dark Blue.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
Yellow.....	.07	.75	.65 5.00
Mixed—All colors.....	...	.75	.65 4.75

DOUBLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		By Express.
	Each.	Doz.	Doz. 100.
Red and Dark Red.....	\$0.07	\$0.80	\$0.70 \$5.25
Pink and Rosy.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
Pure White.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
White Shaded.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
Light Blue.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
Dark Blue.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
Yellow.....	.07	.80	.70 5.25
Mixed—All colors.....	...	.80	.70 5.00

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. May be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows:

Grandeur a Marveille.—Blush white.

La Grandesse.—Pure white.

Gertrude.—Pink.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.

Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.

Gen. Pellissier.—Red.

Prices: By mail, 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, dozen, 50 cts.; 25 for 90 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

Roman Hyacinths

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for outdoor planting.

	By Mail, Postpaid.		By Express.
	Each.	Doz.	Doz. 100.
White Mammoth—13 to 15 centimeter.....	\$0.15	\$1.60	\$1.50 \$11.00
White, Large—12 to 13 centimeter.....	.12	1.35	1.25 9.00

CALLA LILIES

Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture, their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots.—30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

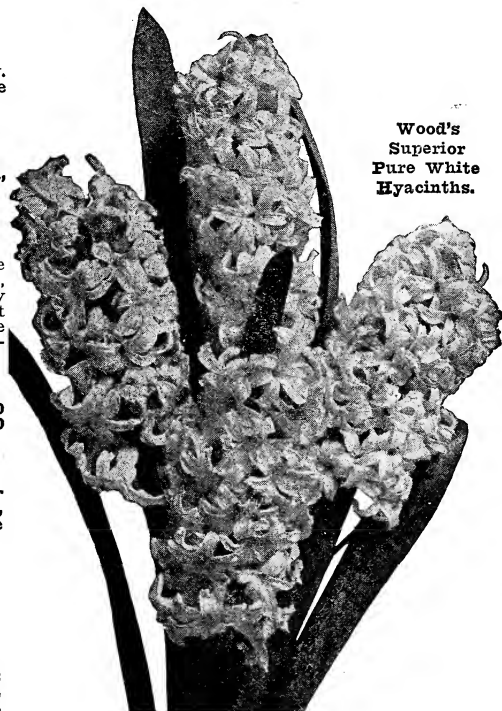
First Size Roots.—20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Medium Size Roots.—15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

ANNUNCIATION, MADONNA or ST. JOSEPH'S LILY

At old favorite garden Lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. Mammoth Bulbs, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz., postpaid. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.



Wood's
Superior
Pure White
Hyacinths.



TULIPS

THE MOST GORGEOUS AND SHOWY OF
— EARLY SPRING FLOWERS —



TULIPS FOR CUT FLOWERS

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

Our collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS (Single Varieties)

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz., 25 cts. per 100, for postage.

	Doz.	100.
Artus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding. Each, 5 cts.....	\$0.50	\$3.50
Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet scented; fine for forcing or bedding. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Canary Bird (A 8).—Clear, rich, golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden. Each, 6 cts.....	.50	3.50
Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower; one of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. Each, 7 cts.....	.55	3.75
Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 8 cts.....	.80	6.00
Cottage Maid (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing. Each, 5 cts.....	.50	3.50
Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder. Each, 7 cts.....	.55	3.75
Duchess of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Duc Van Thol.—The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.		
Scarlet (A 7).—Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Red and Yellow (A 7).—Each, 6 cts.....	.55	4.00
White (A 7).—Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.25
Rose (A 7).—Each, 6 cts.....	.55	4.00
Yellow (A 7).—Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Joost Van Vondel (B 10).—Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Keizerkroon (B 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
L'Immaculee (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer. Each, 5c.	.50	3.50
La Reine (A 8).—Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots. Each, 6 cts.	.55	4.00
Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet; large flower. Each, 6 cts.	.60	4.50
Pottebakker, White (A 9).—Pure white; large and showy. Each, 6c.	.60	4.50
Proserpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced by Christmas. Each, 8 cts.....	.80	6.00
Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white. Each, 5 cts.....	.50	3.75
Vermillion Brilliant (B 9).—Splendid, dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective. Each, 7 cts.....	.75	6.00
Von der Neer (B 8).—Finest of Violets. Each, 8 cts.....	.80	6.00
Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy. Each, 6 cts.	.55	4.00

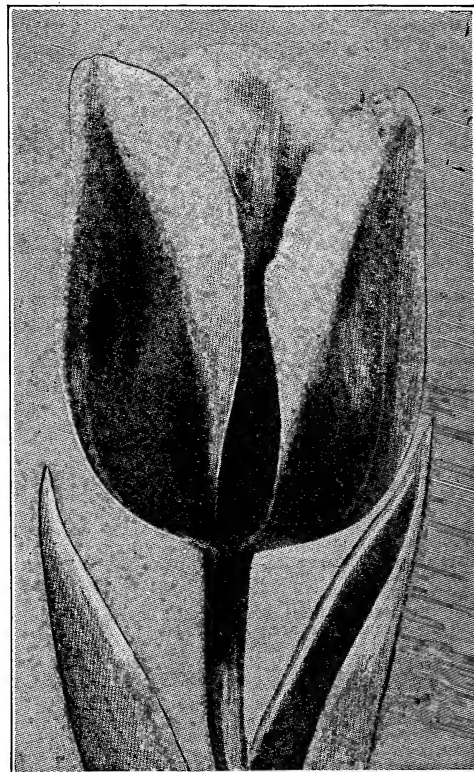
DOUBLE VARIETIES

Couronne d'Or (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation. Each, 8 cts.....	.80	6.00
Duke of York (B 10).—White, blood-red center, 4 inches in diameter. Each, 5 cts.....	.50	3.50
Gloria Solis (A 9).—Rich bronze-crimson with yellow edge; large. Each, 6 cts.....	.55	3.75
Imperator Rubrum (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double. Each 8c.	.80	6.00
La Candeur (B 8).—Pure white; good for bedding. Each, 5 cts.....	.50	3.50
Murillo (B 8).—Magnificent bluish white, shaded rose, the surest and best bloomer. Each, 6 cts.....	.55	3.75
Rex Rubrum (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Rose Blanche (B 8).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding. Each, 5 cts.....	.50	3.50
Rubra Maxima (B 8).—Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green. Each, 6 cts.....	.60	4.50
Salvator Rose (B 8).—Deep rosy-pink shaded with bluish white; fine for bedding or forcing. Each, 6 cts.....	.65	4.75
Tournesol (B 9).—Red, yellow edge; sweet scented; easily forced; showy tulip for bedding. Each, 7 cts.....	.75	6.00
Yellow Rose (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced. Each, 6 cts.....	.55	3.75

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS

For bedding, Tulips make one of the most attractive and showy flowers for the garden. The variety of colors and earliness to bloom make them particularly desirable.

In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves too deep to bloom well.



Keizerkroon Tulip.

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors, all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, dozen, 45 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors, blooming together. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed; the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for outdoor planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. Excellent for cutting.

FINE MIXED COLORS.—Doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$3.25, postpaid. By express, doz. 45 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

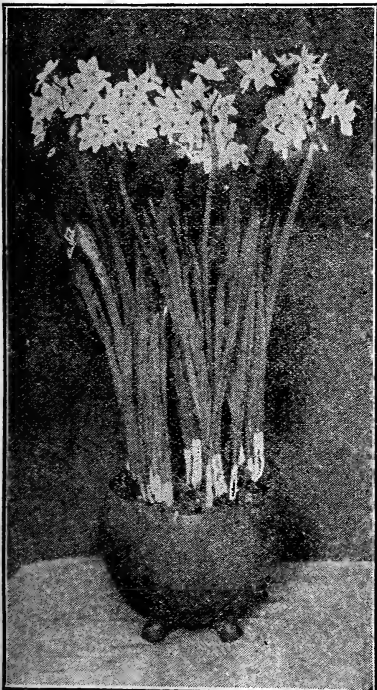
GIANT DARWIN TULIPS

These gorgeous new late or May flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall, sturdy stems attaining a height of from two to three feet, and bearing on long stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture, in a large range of colors. They embrace almost every conceivable tint in rose, heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and cutting.

The sorts offered below were selected out of a large collection as being the best and most distinct.
If to be sent by mail, add 5c per doz., 25c per 100, for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Baron de la Tonnaye. —Carmine, pink shading to bluish; large flower, beautifully shaped; height, 24 inches.....	.06	.60	4.50
Clara Butt. —Delicate salmon pink, shaded rose; height, 20 inches.....	.06	.50	3.50
Dream. —Beautiful, delicate lilac; height, 26 inches.....	.08	.75	6.00
Glow. —Brilliant glowing vermillion, blue center, margined white; height, 22 inches.....	.07	.65	4.50
Gretchen. —Outside of petals delicate bluish; inside soft rose; very pretty; height, 22 inches.....	.06	.50	3.75
Madam Krelage. —Purplish rose, margined with bluish pink, white base; very large flower; height, 28 inches.....	.07	.65	4.50
Pride of Haarlem. —Deep salmon rose, shaded scarlet; immense flowers; height, 26 inches.....	.07	.65	4.50
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. —Brilliant scarlet, white center; height, 24 inches.....	.08	.75	6.00
The Sultan. —Rich, glossy maroon, almost black; height, 25 inches.....	.06	.50	3.50
White Queen. —White, slightly tinged with delicate pink; height, 24 inches.....	.06	.50	3.75

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.—Composed mostly of named sorts, and contains a great variety of all colors and shapes. 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.



Giant White Narcissus Growing in Fibre

Prepared Plant Fibre—The most satisfactory way of growing all spring bulbs for house and table decoration. It is better than soil for bulbs and plants for indoor growing, and can be used in bowls, jardinières, fern dishes, etc., without drainage. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. pkg.; 45 cts. half-peck; 85 cts. peck; \$1.50 half-bushel; \$2.50 bushel. By express, 25 cts. pkg.; 35 cts. half-peck; 65 cts. peck; \$1.00 half-bushel; \$2.00 bushel.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about two inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hydranth or tulip beds between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs two inches deep and two or three inches apart and plant as early in the fall as possible.

NAMED LARGE FLOWERING CROCUS

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than in mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted two inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

	By Mail, Postpaid.	By Exp.
	Doz.	100.
Albion. —Fine dark purple.....	.45	2.75
Mont Blanc. —Purple white.....	.45	2.75
Sir Walter Scott. —Striped.....	.45	2.75
Cloth of Gold. —Rich yellow.....	.45	2.75
Mammoth Yellow......	.45	2.75
Wood's Special Named Varieties Mixed	.40	2.50

MIXED CROCUS

	By Mail, Postpaid.	By Exp.
	Doz.	100.
Yellow. —Large.....	.35	2.15
White.....	.35	2.15
Blue and Purple......	.35	2.15
Striped.....	.35	2.15
Mixed. —All colors.....	.35	2.00

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

The Most Satisfactory Flower That Can Be Grown in the House for Winter Blooming

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 8 cts.; 6 for 40 cts.; dozen, 75 cts.; 100, \$5.00, postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

RISEING SUN NARCISSUS

This is a yellow Narcissus exactly like the Giant White, except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks, and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each, 8 cts.; 6 for 40 cts.; dozen, 75 cts. By express, 65 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

DOUBLE SACRED LILY (Roman Narcissus)

To be grown in water and rocks the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily. The flowers are white with double yellow center, and are free bloomers, early and very fragrant. Each, 7 cts.; dozen, 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS—One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright-buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks. Extra large bulbs, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

ANEMONES—Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted, in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc.

SINGLE MIXED.—Doz., 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50. **DOUBLE MIXED.**—Doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

CULTURE IN POTS.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about 3 inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

POLYANTHUS, or BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately-scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

GIANT WHITE.—Splendid for house blooming either in pots or bowls of water. For description and price, see next page.

RIISING SUN.—A new Yellow Narcissus, similar to the Giant White in its desirability for house blooming, both in pots and in gravel-filled water bowls. See next page.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can easily be brought into flower by Christmas. 60 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

GRAND SOLIEL D'OR.—Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer. 70 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA.—Pure white, with rich orange cup. 60 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

DOUBLE ROMAN.—Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely. 65 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

MIXED POLYANTHUS.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out of doors. 50 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

DOUBLE FLOWERING NARCISSUS

Alba Plena Odorata.—A double, pure white variety; with exquisitely scented flowers; excellent for outside planting; cannot be forced. 45 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting. 50 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

Von Sion.—Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet; one of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists; an excellent garden sort. 70 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per doz.; 100, \$3.50.

Double Mixed.—All shades and colors. 45 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

JONQUILS, or SINGLE TRUMPET VARIETIES

Empress.—A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet, bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets. Each, 7 cts.; 75 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per doz.; 100, \$4.50.

Golden Emperor.—One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across. Each, 7 cts.; 75 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Golden Spur.—Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. Each, 7 cts.; 75 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Cynosure.—Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow top. Beautiful large flowers, 3½ inches across; splendid for forcing or outside. 45 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.75 per 100.

Leedsii.—A very pretty pure white variety, with star-like flowers; it is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented. 45 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting; splendid cut flower. Owing to its great beauty, this variety has never failed to please. 40 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.75 per 100.

Priniceps.—Deep golden yellow trumpet, with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter flowering varieties; very early. 50 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

Trumpet Major.—The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort and largely used for outside planting. 60 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Single Mixed.—In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers. 45 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

JONQUILS—Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

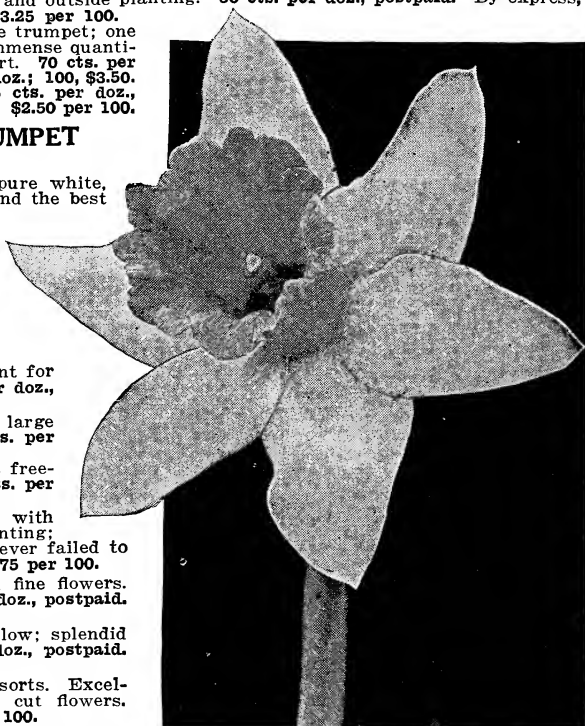
SINGLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 35 cts.; \$2.50 per 100.

DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 40 cts.; \$3.00 per 100.

CAMPANELLE.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting. 40 cts. per doz., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.



Paper White Grandiflora
Narcissus.



Empress Jonquil.

From _____

T. W. WOOD & SONS

Seed Growers and Merchants

P. O. Box 1415

Richmond, Va.

BEFORE SEALING THIS ENVELOPE

**Be sure you have written your name,
postoffice and shipping point plainly on
your order.**

FERTILIZERS FOR FALL USE

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 9 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

This brand is prepared especially for grain and grass crops, and contains the plant foods in proper proportions to start a vigorous growth on which the result of the crop largely depends, and sufficient to feed the crop till maturity. It is quick in its action and lasting in its results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.05; ton, \$39.00.

Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Wheat, like all grain crops, require a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and that rich green color characteristic of a healthy plant, and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Wheat Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.55; ton, \$34.00.

Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Vegetables of a leafy nature require an ample supply of ammonia to give them that quick growth on which their quality largely depends; others, like beans and peas, demand in addition phosphoric acid to develop and produce their pods and seeds. Our Vegetable Fertilizer is prepared for all garden crops except root crops which require a greater proportion of potash and for which our Standard Potato Fertilizer is better adapted.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$41.00.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 3 to 4 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of very kind, including root crops which require more potash than is contained in our Vegetable Fertilizer described above. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden.

Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; 200-lb. bag, \$4.75; ton, \$46.00.

Market Grower Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Market Grower brand is prepared to meet a demand among vegetable growers who want a fertilizer to force a quick growth. This requires a high percentage of ammonia. Market Grower brand is also splendidly adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to increase the growth of the second crop.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.70; ton, \$45.50.

High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

High-Grade Trucker brand contains an even greater percentage of ammonia than our Market Grower brand and is prepared for those who require this plant food in excess quantity to force the quickest possible growth in truck crops. The amount of ammonia it contains makes it particularly well adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick healthy growth. On such crops and alfalfa it will pay handsome profits in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.65; ton, \$55.00.

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Soluble Potash, 1 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food, for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.45; ton, \$43.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 4 to 5 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. It contains also a high percentage of ammonia to give the plant a vigorous start, and will keep up a strong, healthy growth that is so necessary for the production of large and paying crops. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.10; ton, \$49.00.

Sweet Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

A good all-round fertilizer for Irish and sweet potatoes and garden vegetables generally, especially when used in combination with stable or barnyard manure. On garden and stock beets, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, salsify and turnips as well as potatoes, it will increase the crop and produce larger and smoother roots. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre in drills; if broadcasted, the amount per acre should be increased.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.85; ton, \$37.00.

Standard Bone Meal

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone; for grain, grass and clover and as a top dressing for hay fields and pastures bone is especially recommended.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.50; ton, \$47.00.

Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold-frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. Our Sheep Manure is thoroughly dried and pulverized and contains all the elements of plant food.

5-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.00; ton, \$42.00.

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. We handle only 16 per cent acid phosphate, as the cost of lower grades is higher in proportion to the plant food they contain.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.65; ton, \$25.00.

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. Price, by express or freight, lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$4.25; 200-lb. bag, \$8.00; 5 bags or more, \$7.75 per bag. Price fluctuates.

Land Plaster

Land Plaster has quite a variety of uses. It has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barnyard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost, and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed. When mixed at the rate of 50 lbs. plaster to 1 lb. Paris Green it helps to distribute the insecticide more uniformly.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.05; ton, \$14.00.

WOOD'S SEEDS

For Fall Planting

1919

JONQUILS

WOOD'S EXHIBITION
HYACINTHS

WOOD'S SELECTED EARLY
JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

BROAD STREET STATION - RICHMOND
WOOD'S EVERGREEN
LAWN GRASS SEED

WOOD'S IMPROVED
BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

COPPER KING
ONION

WOOD'S IMPROVED
RED TOP
WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

GREEN CURLED
SIBERIAN KALE

T.W. WOOD & SONS

SEEDSMEN - RICHMOND, VA.